



THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

REC'D JUN 11 1884
ANSER

VOL. XXXII., No. 880. SHANGHAI, MAY 16, 1884. PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. A DVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain a quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation and justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See Times, July 13, 1864.

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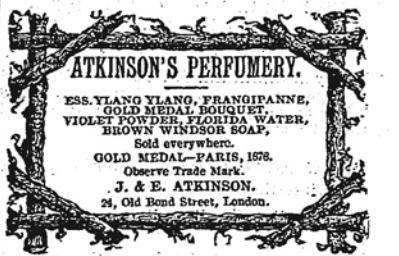
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(3) alt. 4de-84 25 5th Dec., 1883.

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2nd May, 1884.

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junction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff
joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter
often settle upon the chest, producing fatal
consequences) let the afflicted parts be effec-
tually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is
into meat, and a certain cure will only be a
question of time and patience. 41 tf

JUST PUBLISHED

THE
CALCUTTA MAGAZINE

FOR
SEPTEMBER.

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Contents.

At the Railway Station.
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THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXXII., No. 880.

SHANGHAI, MAY 16, 1884.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest dates—Births, Marriages, and Deaths, &c.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, Shipping, &c.	
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Customs Reports.....	543
SUMMARY OF NEWS	544
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—	
The Situation	548
The Preliminary Convention	548
Another Blunder.....	549
Reviews—	
The French-mail Papers	550
The English-mail Papers	551
OUTPORTS, &c.—	
Tientsin.....	551
Chefoo	552
Hangchow	553
Swatow	553
From Shansi to Yunnan	553
Foochow	554
Nagasaki	554
PEKING GAZETTES	554
MEETING—	
Municipal Council	556
REPORTS—	
Oriental Bank Corporation	557
Chartered Mercantile Bank	557
AMUSEMENTS—	
The Flower Show	558
Shanghai Art Society	559
S.V.C. Spring Rifle Competition.....	560
Cricket—First Eleven v. The Rest	560
CORRESPONDENCE—	
Extradition of Chinese at Hongkong...	561
Silk Culture.....	562
Dr. Main's Hospital	563
LAW REPORTS—	
H.B.M.'s Supreme Court—	
Yukioke Shobey v. E. Whittall	563
Police Court—	
Charge of fraud against Mr. B. D. Benjamin	564
Mixed Court—	
The Looting of the Flodden	568
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND WEEKLY SUMMARY—	
Market Reports	569
Exchange Quotations	574
Share Quotations, &c.	574

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	April 4	Hankow, ...	May 12
Sau Francisco	" 12	Yokohama, ...	" 6
Hongkong, ...	May 10	Nagasaki, ...	" 13
Tientsin, ...	" 11	Foochow, ...	" 14

The French mail of 2nd April arrived in London on the 13th May.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th of May, at H.I.G.M.'s Vice-Consulate, Chefoo, CHARLES FEINDEL, E-q., H.I.G.M.'s Service, to SARA BIRDSALL, of Fentonville, Michigan, U.S.A.

DEATH.

At New York, 24th March, WILLIAM H. Fogg, in the 66th years of his age.

The publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1884.

THE amicable conclusion of the negotiations between France and China may be expected to give an impetus to the trade in foreign imports. And the publication of the quarterly returns of the Customs for January to March of this year show, that notwithstanding the threatening aspect of affairs during that period, a marked improvement had taken place in commerce. From our own port the re-export of almost all the principal articles of trade are considerably in excess of the same three months, not only of 1883, but, of the previous three years. Thus, grey shirtings were re-shipped to the extent of 942,758 pieces, against 844,562 885,831 and 777,964 in 1883-'82 and '81; white shirtings were in excess 93,000 pieces over last year, nearly the same quantity over 1882, and 120,000 over 1881. In English sheetings and drills there has been an increase of business, and in American drills the amount taken has been over three times more than last year, rising from 44,000 to 139,000 pieces. Turkey red cloths and cambrics show a considerably larger trade, and in fact all kinds of cotton goods exhibit a marked and gratifying improvement in the quantities taken; and we believe the results have been generally favourable. Camlets and Spanish stripes, in woollens, are in excess of last year, and it would seem as if the markets in the interior, aided perhaps by the equipment of levies of soldiers, had at last got rid of the heavy quantities of the former which were taken in 1881. About the same time there occurred a great deal of speculation in metals in the northern markets, which has since had a depressing effect here on the price of iron and lead. The returns now before us would indicate that the excessive purchases of these metals have been got rid up for the re-export of iron has risen from 30,000 piculs last year to 44,000 piculs in this, and that of lead from 31,000 piculs to 56,000

piculs. The re-export of both metals has been larger than in any of the three preceding years. In two articles,—needles and kerosene oil—a very remarkable increase of business is to be noted. In the former the re-export in the quarter was 387,650 mille, being 113,000 mille larger than in the same time in 1883; the bulk of which went to the north, as the article is not enumerated at all in the tables of the ports on the Yangtze. None of them were sent from this by internal pass or to Ningpo, and from this it would appear that Tientsin and Chefoo supply the districts from whence alone any demand comes for foreign needles. The increased business in kerosene oil this year is very remarkable, the re-exports of it to Chinese ports having been slightly more than double those of last year, which was larger than 1881, '82 or '83, while the quantity conveyed to the interior from this by transit passes, was 525,000 gallons against 38,000 in 1883, when a larger amount was taken therein any of the previous three years. Almost all the districts and places supplied from here would appear to have received a share of this increased business, which is no doubt partly referable to the withdrawal of restrictions on the use of the oil imposed by the mandarins in former years, and partly to its gradually advancing in favour among the people generally. The re-export of Malwa opium shows an improvement from 5,900 to 7,500 piculs in the three months, but that of other kinds of Indian drug is smaller than from 1881 inclusive. In imports to this place we find a falling off of 367,000 pieces in grey shirtings; 60,000 pieces in T-cloth; 78,000 pieces in American sheetings; whilst white shirtings show an increase of 95,000 pieces, about equal to the additional quantity re-exported in the quarter, and the same make of drills were imported to about the same extent as in 1880. Of camlets the import was again large, having risen from 16,800 to 29,500 pieces; all other descriptions of woollen goods were received in less supply. In metals the receipts of iron were 15,000 piculs under that of 1883 and 24,000 piculs below 1882, while the import of lead fell from 65,000 to 42,000 piculs. The quantities of needles imported rose from 295,000 mille to 682,000 mille, and that of kerosene oil was 240,000 gallons greater than in the first three months of last year.

It is always dangerous to draw an inference from passing events in trade in China, but it appears to us that the Returns with which we have been dealing exhibit such a general improvement in affairs as to encourage the belief that, now that political difficulties have been got rid of, commercial matters will be more prosperous than during the last two years. The Returns exhibit a general expansion of trade in spite of the uncertainty as to the political future which prevailed, and the contraction of financial facilities. Much of this was no doubt due to the Chinese dealers everywhere having limited their operations last year as much as possible, and having thereby run themselves short of stocks of foreign imports. But some of the increase must be due to an improved condition of the people generally, to their having recovered from the effects of calamities, such as floods and short crops, and to an increase in the exports from many of the ports. The tea and silk season were both finished here before the date of these Returns, but the export tables from the river and northern ports show that a good business was done in such articles as foreigners purchase, as well as those which are solely taken by the Chinese. From the southern ports of Takow and Swatow a large increase in the export of sugar is to be noted. From the former the excess over the same quarter of last year was 77,000 piculs and from the latter 136,000 piculs. A considerable portion of this increase must have been sent to foreign countries, but the tables show that Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow took a fair share of it among them. The increased consumption of this article, and of foreign imports generally, indicate a decidedly improved condition of the people and afford reasonable grounds for being more hopeful of the future than we have been able to be for a considerable time past.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 30th March arrived here on the 10th inst. by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Djemnah*.

The English mail of 4th April arrived here on the 12th instant by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Verona*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Ancona*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
(SUPPLIED SOLELY TO "N. C. DAILY NEWS.")
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

London, 8th May.

The Queen has returned to Windsor.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The American House of Representatives has rejected the Bill providing for a reduction of the Tariff.

A SPLIT IN THE OPPOSITION.

9th May.

There is an open breach between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill, the latter wishing to reorganize the Conservative Party on a popular representative basis.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

The Oriental Bank depositors will probably receive 17s. 6d. in the pound.

10th May.

The solution of the Oriental Bank difficulty is maturing. A scheme is in preparation to form a new Bank and Estates Company in order to take over the property in Ceylon and Mauritius.

TROUBLE IN ZULULAND.

There has been a rising in Zululand. The British Resident has been attacked, and has asked for assistance.

THE BREACH HEALED.

11th May.

The political difference between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Marquis of Salisbury has been arranged substantially in accordance with the views of the former.

INVESTATURE OF KHARTOUM.

Khartoum is completely invested and messengers are unable to reach the city.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

12th May.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that a Treaty of Peace has been signed between France and China, arranging for a French Protectorate in Tonquin, and stipulating that Annam, Kuangsi, Kuangtung, and Yunnan shall be opened to trade, and that no indemnity is to be demanded.

* * The substance of the above has also reached us from the North, with this addition, that M. Ferry promises to pursue a liberal policy in his dealings with China.

THE NEGLECT OF GORDON IN EGYPT.

10th May.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach has proposed a Vote of Censure against Mr. Gladstone, saying that we must consider English blood and treasure, but nevertheless must employ every means to protect Gordon.

14th May.

The House of Commons negatived Sir Michael Hicks Beach's motion censuring Mr. Gladstone by a majority in favour of the Government of 303 to 275. The Irish members voted in the minority.

SETTLEMENT OF THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

Telegrams have been received in Shanghai to the effect that a Convention has been signed in Tientsin between the Viceroy of Chihli and M. Fournier, and that in it there is no claim for war expenses.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "N. C. D. N.")

Peking, 8th May.

The following appointments were gazetted this morning:—

Wa Ta-ch'ung, to assist in the duties of Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports.

Chên Pao-chên, to assist in the duties of Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports.

Chang P'ei-lun, to assist in the coast defence of Fukien. All these officers are accorded the right of direct address to the Throne.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE EMPRESS AND LI HUNG-CHANG.

T'ung-chou, 11th May, 11.30 a.m.

The Empress has replied to the Memorial of Li Hung-chang, thoroughly approving of the views therein expressed. Her Majesty only urges him to have due regard to the prestige of China, and to ward off all dangers or calamities from the State.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIGNATURE OF THE CONVENTION.

Peking, 13th May.

The Franco-Chinese Preliminary Convention was signed by Li Hung-chang at three o'clock in the afternoon on the 12th inst. Annam no longer exists as far as China is concerned. No indemnity is demanded. The province of Yunnan is to be freely opened to trade.

THE PRELIMINARY CONVENTION.

FULL TEXT.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM FROM PEKING.)

At the present moment, there being much confusion in the minds of men and great conflict of opinion as to the future of China and the French Republic, wishing their two nations to live in amity, and desiring to secure perpetual peace, now proceed to conclude a Preliminary Treaty, which shall serve as the basis of an elaborate Treaty hereafter to be agreed upon.

The Chinese Plenipotentiary Li and the French Plenipotentiary Fournier, having communicated to each other their respective full powers and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

1.—Whatever contingencies may arise, also in the case of attempts at encroachment by other nations, France agrees to secure and protect the Southern frontier of China which is contiguous to Northern Annam.

2.—There being no fear, after the convincing proofs given by France, of that country's making encroachments or causing disturbances, China agrees at once to recall within her own frontier all her troops now stationed in Northern Annam; also, not to concern herself with any existing or future treaties between France and Annam.

3.—In gratitude for China's wish to arrange matters, and out of respect for the earnest desire shown by Li for the general welfare, France is willing not to demand any indemnity from China. At the same time China promises that, on her frontier which touches Northern Annam, she will allow French and Annamite and likewise Chinese goods to come and go and be disposed of freely. She also agrees that when she sends an envoy to conclude the detailed Treaty, he shall also arrange a tariff, which shall be exceedingly liberal, and which will thus be of great advantage to French and Annamite trade.

4.—France agrees that, in future, in making or altering any treaty with Annam, she will in no case insert expressions derogatory to the prestige or dignity of China, and she will annul all her existing treaties with Annam which injuriously affect Tonquin.

5.—This Treaty having been signed by both parties, the two nations will appoint Plenipotentiaries, who after three months will meet and conclude a Treaty comprising in detail all the points now agreed upon.

The above Preliminary Treaty shall be written in duplicate in Chinese and French, and be signed and sealed at Tientsin, each party retaining as evidence a copy of each version. According to international custom, the French version will be held correct.

It is not unlikely that some of, or all, the Foreign Ministers in Peking may make friendly representations, through the Yamen, to the Chinese Government, pointing to the reinstatement of Prince Kung in consideration of his long and arduous services. Of course this would be a delicate matter, because such representations would be contrary to the spirit and letter of the Edicts condemning the Prince. In the eyes of his enemies the head and front of his offending is what they call his craven policy in the conduct of foreign affairs, which has resulted in the unprepared state of the country to cope with foreign foes. With regard to the position of Li Hung-chang, which was seriously affected by the dismissal of Prince Kung, it is difficult, in the face of the latest telegrams sent us by our Special Correspondent in the Capital, to speak with much certitude. It is certainly remarkable that the Empress should have overridden the opposition of two Princes and twenty-six other high and influential officers, and expressed her approval of Li's policy and her full confidence in his judgment. But by last letter advices from the North the situation of the Viceroy was most precarious, and it appeared then to those best in a position to judge that he might be degraded or removed on the first pretext found by his enemies. This forecast, as we know, has not been justified at present, and while he remains in power, the Government will not be able to rush blindly into any dangers, for he has the rare courage to express his honest opinion, happen what will. At the same time it is clear that in spite of what has occurred the Viceroy is not so strong while Prince Kung is in disgrace as he will be if His Highness is restored, and it is no doubt a strong conviction of the truth of this that has led the Diplomatic Body to consider the advisability of making representations to the Government with that end in view.

With respect to the part taken by Mr. G. Detring in the negotiations at Tientsin, we are in a position to state that this gentleman has undoubtedly been the *deus ex machina*, his services have simply been lent by one department of the Government to another, and he will return to Canton as soon as the affair is over. There is no truth in the reports of any other proposals having been made to him.

We hear that a French priest has been slaughtered at Ta-li Fu, and that many of his converts shared the same fate. It is unknown how much damage has been done, or whether any other outrages have been committed against foreigners there, but news will no doubt reach us in course of time. Our present information comes to us from the interior, and there is of course a possibility that it may be the revival of an old story. We hope this may prove to be the case; meanwhile we give it for what it may be worth.

Telegrams were received yesterday from New York reporting the suspension of a bank of respectable standing but not engaged in a large business. Difficulties in Wall Street are said to have induced a panic in that locality.

The Government majority in the House of Commons on Egyptian affairs is rapidly disappearing, judging from the numbers in the telegram we publish to-day. On the 20th of February Sir Stafford Northcote's motion on the Government action in the Sudan was defeated by a majority of 49, on Wednesday the majority had fallen to 28.

We mentioned some ten days ago the case of some Chinese connected with a cash shop who were brought up at the Mixed Court charged with having wholesale dealings in counterfeit dollars, no fewer than a hundred and forty spurious coins, seized while being sold across the counter of the shop, being produced in Court. The case has been adjourned from time to time in consequence of the apparent determination of the Chinese authorities to let the

men go with a nominal punishment, the proprietor of the shop being a somewhat wealthy man who has probably taken some means to influence the authorities. Mr. Giles, the British Assessor, refused to sanction the imposition of a nominal sentence, and, after suggesting a much heavier punishment at length proposed that the head man should receive three months' imprisonment and two others one month each. The case was, however, referred by Huang to the Taotai, who gave the impudent decision that the ringleader in this wholesale fraud on the public should receive the schoolboy's punishment of forty blows on the hand, while another should receive twenty blows and the third should go free. On taking his seat on the bench on Monday morning, Mr. Giles, addressing Chief Inspector Cameron, asked if the prisoners in this case were in attendance. Inspector Cameron replied that they were not, and Mr. Giles then said, "The magistrate informs me that the Taotai has decided that the accused in this case are to receive, one forty blows and another twenty blows, while the third is to be discharged altogether. The magistrate has asked me to instruct the police to bring the prisoners round here to be sentenced this morning, but I have just told him that I totally dissent from the sentence and will have nothing to do with it; but he says he should like to have the prisoners brought here all the same. I proposed to give three months' imprisonment to the head man and one month each to the other two; but the Taotai has decided that the head man shall receive forty blows on the hand and another man twenty, while the third man is to be let go altogether. I could not have anything to do with that sentence, and if he delivers it I shall simply leave the bench. Will you order the men to be brought round?" The prisoners were then sent for, and on their arrival a long argument took place between his Worship Huang and Mr. Giles, at the conclusion of which, the magistrate apparently being unwilling to deliver sentence according to the Taotai's decision without the Assessor's consent, two of the men were again remanded. Mr. Giles directing that a note should be taken of his protest against the proceeding. The third man, who was only a servant in the shop, was discharged. On the case being remanded, the magistrate suddenly took the unexpected step of annexing both the money and the men. This was vehemently opposed by Mr. Giles, who said that as the men had been sent to the Court from the Municipal jail they must be sent back there on remand. The magistrate said he preferred to keep them in his own jail; and that "it amounted to the same thing."—"If so," enquired Mr. Giles, "why not send them to the Municipal jail in accordance with precedent?" The magistrate refused, and Mr. Giles, feeling himself powerless to prevent an illegal and high-handed measure, rose from the Bench, declining to sit with the magistrate any more upon criminal cases if it were persisted in.—After the Court rose, the men were released without punishment, and on the Police making enquiries they found that the men were enjoying themselves at home.

The three Chinese who were before the Mixed Court recently on a charge of dealing in bad dollars were handed over to the Police on Tuesday. The men were first sent in charge of runners by the Mixed Court Magistrate to the British Consulate, and from thence conveyed to the Central Station. Mr. Giles, the British Assessor, having won his point in getting the men transferred to the custody of the Municipal Police, will now be able to proceed with the trial as if nothing had happened. Meantime the Tao-tai has sent a despatch to the Consul saying positively that the men are to be punished according to his, the Tao-tai's, decision, and Mr. Hughes went into the city yesterday morning to see the Tao-tai about the matter.

The important case of the Municipal Council v. Ince—respecting foreshore rights on the Soochow Creek—has been fixed for hearing in the Supreme Court on the 26th instant. It is, however, doubtful, we understand, whether it will come on on the above date.

Sir R. T. Rennie, Chief Justice, returned to Shanghai by the *Paulah* on Saturday.

Admiral Lespès left Shanghai on Monday in the *Duguay Trouin* for Woosung, where he transferred his flag to *La Galissonnière* and proceeded in her to Chefoo.

The Ningpo Tao-tai who has been appointed Salt Commissioner at Canton has left Ningpo for his new post by the *Peking*. The soldiers mustered in force to see him off, and lined one bank of the river with their numerous banners. They also fired guns and crackers.

Señor Toda, recently Spanish Consul at Shanghai on leave, has been appointed Vice-Consul at Cairo.

Admiral Davis at Hongkong received a telegram on the 5th instant from Yokohama announcing the safe arrival there of the U.S.S. *Essec*, from the Marshall Islands, with the shipwrecked crew of the American ship *Rainier*.

The new Hoppo of Canton left for his post by the *Fushun* on Saturday morning.

We learn by wire that the *Glenogle* and *Opack* are loading new season's teas at Hankow, the former at £5 and the latter at £3.10 per ton. Other steamers were loading at £3 and the *Port Philip* at £2.

The following circular has been issued to shippers here. It bears the signatures of the local agents of the P. & O. the Messageries Maritimes, the Ocean Company, the Glen, Castle, Shire, and Ben Lines:—"Dear Sir,—To those exporters who confine their shipments of Tea and General Cargo from China to Europe (not including the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports) to the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s, O. S. S. Co.'s, Glen, Castle, Shire and Ben Lines, and to the s.s. *Opack* and *Ningchow*, we shall be happy to allow a rebate of 5 per cent. on the freight charged. Exporters claiming the returns will be required to sign a declaration that they have not, nor been interested in, any shipments of Tea or General Cargo to Europe (excepting the ports above-named) by other than the said lines. Shipments by the s.s. *Albany*, *Pathan*, and *Ghazee* on their present voyages from Hankow will not prejudice claims for returns. Each line to be responsible for its own returns only, which will be payable half yearly, commencing 30th October next. Shipments by an outside steamer at any of the ports in China, or at Hongkong, will exclude the firm making such shipments from participation in the return during the whole six-monthly period within which they have been made, even although its other branches may have given entire support to the above lines. The foregoing agreement on our part to be in force from present date till the 30th April, 1886."

It is a noteworthy fact that during the month of April this year no deaths among foreigners occurred in Shanghai. During the month of April in the years 1881, 1882 and 1883, the number of deaths were respectively 8, 11, and 2.

We cannot congratulate Mr. Hong Beng Kaw upon his lecture on the Foreign Relations of China. Considering that he had had four months to prepare it in, we are surprised that he should have come forward with so crude, feeble, and illogical a production. Of course Mr. Kaw thinks that China should not be opened up until extraterritoriality is abolished, and foreigners brought under the blessings of a jurisdiction which uses torture to extort evidence, slices people in pieces, and justifies practices of the most childish and barbarous nature in the holding of inquests. It is a favourite trick of Mr. Kaw's to express an opinion on a given subject, and then to proceed on the assumption that his case is proved,

saying, somewhat coolly, "we have seen" that so-and-so is the case. We have seen nothing of the kind; Mr. Kaw may have said that such was his opinion, but that is all. The "foreign relation" Mr. Kaw admires most is the social relation—because it doesn't exist. We cannot but applaud the courtesy of this remark. Mr. Kaw enlarged upon it by saying, in a tone of some contempt, that the Chinese with whom foreigners cultivated social relations, and whom they asked to dinner, were no doubt on a par with each other; implying that the social grade of both was pretty low. To be consistent, we hope Mr. Kaw will not so far demean himself as to accept any more invitations to dinner or tiffin with his foreign friends. With a few exceptions of this kind, however, the lecture was studiously moderate in tone, and Mr. Kaw's evident object was to be kind and conciliatory. The lecture was a very short one, and the audience amounted to about twelve. Mr. R. E. Wainwright made an excellent and very genial chairman.

The bell-ringing of the Lynch Family on Monday night was a delightful and beautiful performance. The theatre was nearly full, and a considerable number of ladies were present. It is not always an easy matter to hold the attention of a large audience for any length of time, but the Bell-ringers took possession of the house from the very first, and were only interrupted by the most enthusiastic applause. The gestures of the performers are both amusing and graceful, but it must be hard work for the arms. Some of the variations on Scottish and other melodies were particularly charming, and some very beautiful effects were produced by muffling—the bells sounding as though dying away in the distance and then suddenly bursting out again in a gush of harmony. A little comic singing, which was also much appreciated, filled up the intervals during which the Bell-ringers were resting. The entertainment is thoroughly unique, and well worth hearing.

In consequence of the relatives of the cook of the *G. H. Wappas*, who was drowned, having spread a report that the *Wappas* had been drowned, an informal enquiry was held at H.B.M.'s Shipping Office on Wednesday afternoon to ascertain whether there was any truth in the story. Mr. P. J. Hughes presided, and the District Magistrate was present to watch the case on behalf of the Chinese. After an investigation which lasted till 6 p.m. the impression was that no one was implicated in the man's death, though an assault had been committed on him in the morning. No decision, however, was given, and there are some important points still to be considered.

Owing to the temporary absence of Mr. Carl Jantzen, Mr. St. C. Michaelsen will look after the interests of the Consulates for Belgium and Holland at this port in the interim.

Captain Whittle, formerly of the *Chang Chow*, has been appointed Marine Superintendent for the China Navigation Company's steamers at Shanghai.

The manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has received instructions to honour Drafts and Letters of Credit issued by the Bank of California on the Oriental Bank Corporation in Shanghai.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China has received instructions to honour the British Linen Co.'s drafts on the Oriental Bank Corporation.

In another column will be found the Report of the Directors of the Oriental Bank to the 31st December last.

The Directors of Birt's Wharf Company have declared a dividend of 6% for the half year ending 30th April last. The dividend is payable on and after the 19th instant.

We are requested to say that all prizes won in the name of Madame Lührsen for plants in pots, belong to Mr. O. Meuser, who cultivated the plants.

This mail brings news of the death of Mr. F. M. Page, who was at one time a bill broker here and latterly senior partner of Page & Gwyther, the well-known bullion and exchange brokers of London.

By the death of the Duke of Buccleuch one of the few links with the Scotland of Sir Walter's time is removed. As the head of the many Scots in the South of Scotland he was regarded with feudal admiration and respect by Sir Walter, who anticipated a great future for one whom he was proud to regard as a kinsman. His Grace was born in 1806 and succeeded to his titles while still a minor, and, though not possessed of great talents, was a member of the administration that Sir Robert Peel formed in 1841, which inaugurated the free trade policy. The Duke was at first opposed to the repeal of the Corn Laws, but after offering his resignation to Sir Robert Peel when Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, withdrew, he remained in the Cabinet, and for many years was a member of what was then called the Peelite party. He never held office after the resignation of Sir Robert Peel in 1846, but his political influence, particularly in Scotland, increased so, that, although his adherence to the Peelites rather separated him for some years from the Conservatives generally, he eventually was recognized as the leader of the Scottish Conservative or Tory party. For quite a quarter of a century he has been the virtual elector of the Scots peers who sit in Parliament, and to his judgment all party questions were referred, by his political friends. His Peelite leanings continued until later than 1868, for, when Mr. Disraeli, at that time Premier, visited Edinburgh, his Grace kept aloof from the demonstrations of the Scottish Conservatives. But when Lord Beaconsfield returned from the Berlin Conference in 1878 the Duke took the chair at the memorable dinner given in the Duke of Wellington's riding school where Mr. Gladstone's exuberant verbosity was satirised. But it was as the possessor of large estates that the Duke of Buccleuch won the esteem of the people among whom he lived. According to the "Reform Almanack" he possessed 459,550 acres of land with a rental of £231,205, and to the improvement of this large property he devoted himself with singular ability. Quite recently a farmer in another district of Scotland from that in which the Buccleuch estates lie, said that His Grace knew every farm of his own by headmark, so intimately had he acquainted himself with the condition of his property. As a matter of fact he was regarded as the best landlord in Scotland; he encouraged his tenants to try experiments in farming, he lived among them, and in every way fulfilled the duties which his position imposed on him. When Mr. Gladstone was returned for Midlothian in 1880, the Liberals of the country protested that the Duke of Buccleuch was so good a man that they would do anything that he desired except return his son to Parliament. It will be difficult for the Conservative party in Scotland to find a leader whose consistency and moderation will recommend him to the country in the same degree as the Duke possessed. His Grace was a man of many dignities as well as acres, being the possessor of 2 Dukedoms, Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1 Marquisate, 4 Scottish Earldoms and 1 English, 3 Viscounties, 5 Scottish Baronies and 1 English, besides being A.D.C. to the Queen, Captain of the Royal Company of Archers and Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire.

Mr. Charles Reade, whose death is announced by telegram, was, according to *Men of the Time*, born in 1814 and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, of which he was successively a Demy and a Fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1835 and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1843. His story "Peg Woffington" was published in 1852 and "Christie Johnstone" in 1853, and the latter at once raised him to a high

position among literary men. With the publication of "It is never too late to mend" his reputation was greatly increased, and he took rank as second only to Thackeray, Dickens, and, perhaps, to Lever. He was the leading writer among the realistic school of novelists in England, and combined great force of expression with dramatic power. His stories were always carefully constructed and marked with original treatment; which latterly became mannerism. In his portraiture of his heroines, and of his female characters generally, he elaborated their feelings and sentiments, their vanities and weaknesses, with a minuteness that is only to be found in the writings of Richardson in English literature, but which is especially characteristic of the modern school of French fiction. Whether all he made his women feel, think, and say, was natural may be doubted, but he wrote as one having full knowledge of his subject, and he made his characters consistent and extremely interesting. The male characters in his novels were likewise carefully drawn, but he was apt to make them speak and act in a stagey manner, and this threw an air of unreality around them and their actions. He showed a singular partiality for Jews, and when using them in his stories made them perform and speak with an enlightened liberality which common opinion does not generally attribute to the race. We think we are not mistaken in saying that Mr. Reade invented very little of his plots, or, indeed, of his characters. He had large ledgers in which he kept cuttings from newspapers of all sorts of love stories, crimes, and extraordinary occurrences, and these he used in the construction of his stories. Being a man of marked individuality he held strong opinions, and was very earnest in making these known and pressing them on the attention of the public. Whenever he thought a wrong had been done he tried to get it righted, and it was a matter of utter indifference to him who the wrong doer might be, or whether anyone shared his opinions or not. A collection of "Readiana," being his miscellaneous contributions to the Press on all kinds of subjects, was published last year, and contains many characteristically pugnacious papers. A few years ago he fell under the influence of a dissenting clergyman and withdrew from literary pursuits, but on the publication of M. Zola's *L'Assommoir* he adapted the story to the stage and it had a long run in London under the title of *Drink*. Since then he recommenced novel-writing, and at the present time, or quite lately, two or three stories of his were in course of publication. Besides the novels we have mentioned, Mr. Reade wrote "The Course of True Love," "White Lies," "Hard Cash," "Griffith Gaunt,"—which was violently assailed as an immoral story and was made the subject of an action for libel in America,—"A Terrible Temptation" and others, but though many of these are powerful and deeply interesting they are not equal to "It is never too late to mend." In the opinion of many readers "The Cloister and the Hearth" is the best of his novels. He very nearly achieved the first rank in literature, but failed to do so. He was also the author of several plays, some original, some adaptations, and some written in conjunction with others, notably the late Mr. Tom Taylor.

It has frequently been averred, by apologists for the opium-trade, that opium is necessary for people who live in a malarious country where there is no other stimulant. Passing over the fact that stimulants abound, and that samshu-drinking in some form or other is almost universal, the following extract from a letter by Mr. Rudland of Taichow, published in the *Friend of China*, disposes of the plea from malaria:—"As to the evils of opium-smoking being exaggerated by missionaries, I can only say that after seventeen years in China, and nearly thirteen in a district

where opium is grown to a considerable extent, I know of no language strong enough to set it forth in its true light. And as to opium-smokers being exempt from malarial disease, it is utterly false, for numbers of them come here for ague pills, and it takes more medicine and a longer time to cure them than others. Should they be attacked by any bowel complaint (so common in China), where others soon recover, they are cut off in a few days. The natives know that opium-smoking shortens life, and never yet have I heard one defend it."

We have to acknowledge with thanks receipt of Mr. Charles Wirgman's book of Japanese sketches, reference to which is made by our Yokohama contemporaries. The book is bound in salmon-colour and gold; and there is a very amusing fly-leaf, headed "Description of these Effete Sketches." This is conceived quite in the style of the *Japan Punch*. We are told, for instance, that a certain nondescript-looking machine is called a *kango* "because in it you can go," and that a vague-looking person with a preposterous allowance of legs "is not Rebecca at the well, but another girl. There is not much work in this sketch, but the graceful curve of the off hind-leg is good." Much work! We should think there wasn't. It requires a good deal of study to discover which is the girl and which is the well, and as for the "curve," etc., it is more suggestive of elephantine than of beauty. The fact is that the sketches, spirited and clever as they are, really amount to little more than scrawls. All Mr. Wirgman's legs are out of drawing, while many of them, and several of the faces, have half-a-dozen outlines. It is by no means easy at first to find out what some of his scratches are intended to represent. A clever child might have turned out a series of drawings very much better than this, and although Mr. Wirgman is undoubtedly a talented artist, and so far privileged, we do not think he has any right to come thus before the public in dressing-gown and slippers, as he has done. One can see, of course, that the work is that of a man thoroughly conversant with the Japanese, and with a eye for every little peculiarity and salient point; still, one is justified in expecting something better than this production. The sketches are really not worth the showy binding in which they are enshrined.

An inquest was held near the Honan road bridge on Monday on the body of the Chinese cook of the *G. H. Wappan* who was drowned while deserting from the ship. The District Magistrate's doctor stated that the deceased came to his death by drowning. There was a wound over one eye, but that was not sufficient to cause death. The relatives of the deceased objected to this decision, and hustled the Magistrate, whereupon the runners called in the aid of the foreign constable who was in charge of the chain-gang at the time engaged in rolling the newly metalled road. This was the signal for a row, and bricks were freely thrown, the result being that the constable was struck several times, one brick going right through his helmet and cutting his head. However, he managed to get hold of two men, one of whom was taken to the Mixed Court on Tuesday morning, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the chain gang. On Tuesday afternoon he was attached to the chain gang and employed on the scene of his exploits of the previous day.

Messrs. Lavers & Co., the local Agents of the Fire Department of the Company, have sent us the report of the Commercial Union Assurance Co. for last year. From this it appears that the net premiums received in the Fire Department were £746,901 and the losses paid and outstanding £494,746, being 66½ per cent. of the premium income. £15,000 was carried from these receipts to Profit and Loss, and after providing for outstanding losses the Fire Fund

stands at £547,640.17.10. The Balance sheet shows that the Capital of the Company is £250,000, the Reserve Fund £200,000, the Fire Fund as above, and the combined Life and Marine Funds £1,052,948.14.1 while the investments, property, cash, &c., amount to over £2,200,000.

The members of No. 2 Co. S.V.C., mustered on Saturday at the Custom House and marched down the Yangtzepoo Road under command of Capt. Harvie, being put through a number of evolutions, including volley-firing with blank cartridges. The force, numbering about forty men, marched to Capt. Harvie's residence, where they partook of refreshments, and then back to the Settlement, arriving home at about eleven o'clock. The turn-out was a very successful one.

Owing to some French man-of-war sailors having assaulted some of the attendants of a mandarin last week, Admiral Lespès has ordered that no further leave shall be allowed the sailors on shore.

About half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday morning, while a jinricha coolie was passing along Kiukiang Road, he was pushed by two Chinese who were quarrelling. On his remonstrating with them, they turned upon him and knocked him down, broke his right arm and inflicted a wound over one of his eyes. The men then ran away. A foreign sergeant found the injured man, and had him conveyed to the Shantung Road Hospital, and about half an hour afterwards a native constable succeeded in arresting one of the men who had assaulted the jinricha coolie.

A watchman and two coolies employed at the Woosung Station of the Great Northern Telegraph Company were on Saturday charged at the Mixed Court with stealing a quantity of telegraph cable, the property of the Company. One of the men was convicted of a similar offence three years ago and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but at the end of three months he was released at the request of the Company and ~~and then back into their employ.~~ At home it is usual to punish a man more severely for a second offence than for a first, but the Mixed Court is ruled by topsy-turvy principles, and this time the thief, in company with his two partners in larceny, received only two months' imprisonment.

The *Stosch* will leave Shanghai shortly for Japan, but will await the arrival of the *Ilitis*, at present on her way up to this port from the Paracels, where she has been surveying. The *Ilitis* is due here in about a week.

The *China Mail* has this note:—As we anticipated, the suspension of business by the Oriental Bank has had its effect upon the confidence of the Chinese in the other London banking establishments. The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China has, for instance, been busy all day cashing its notes presented for payment by scared 'Celestials.' No doubt this run on the Bank gave its shroffs plenty of hard work, but a reference to the report of the Bank brought out by to-day's mail—a *résumé* of which we publish under the mails news—should convince our native friends that the Chartered Mercantile Bank is in a perfectly sound condition, and easily able to meet any run of this nature made on it.

The same paper of 8th instant contains the following:—A correspondent at Hanoi writes us per s.s. *Actis*, which arrived this morning from Haiphong, that an expedition was to start from head-quarters about the end of April for a place in the south of Tonquin called Mi-duc, where it is reported that gold mines exist and are worked by Chinese. It was expected that the force sent would meet with no opposition and would be away about seven or eight days. The warm weather has set in and the troops at Hanoi are busy building new barrack accommodation and improving that already existing.

We should hope that the informant of the *China Mail*, from which paper we cut the following, was mistaken:—"A passenger by the *Diamante* has paid us a visit expressly to state that Mr. Alfred Pawley, who wrote two letters from Elopura to this journal dealing with North Borneo, is seriously apprehensive of being imprisoned by the authorities of North Borneo on a charge of 'libelling the Company,' and that he is closely watched. The letters sent to us were certainly not libellous, and we cannot believe the officials in North Borneo would adopt such high-handed proceedings as those feared by our correspondent, and by our informant, who was lately in North Borneo and is a European. The officials of North Borneo could no doubt do very much as they pleased, but if they perpetrated any injustice—which we do not think they will—there might be awkward results to the Company. We are told, on the other hand, that the Company do not want our correspondent there, as he is not a capitalist and has made himself objectionable, and that they are merely making the place as uncomfortable as possible for him. Until we have facts in our possession it is impossible for us to express any opinion on the matter, but we shall certainly stand by our correspondent if he is treated with injustice. These fears of ill treatment, however, do not count."

A copy of the *Daily News* of Saturday, the 29th March, has been kindly sent to us. From it we learn that the intelligence of the death of the Duke of Albany had been everywhere received with deep regret.

The following is a translation from the *Moniteur des Soies* of 5 April:—The Italian Consul at Shanghai has sent to his Government the relative results of the out-turn of cocoons from Woo-see reeled in the establishments of Messrs. Iveson & Co. and Russell & Co. The average out-turn has been one kilogramme of silk for four of cocoons; but what is worth notice, according to the Italian Consul, is that French manufacturers will pay five francs more per kilogramme than they will pay for Italian silks of the same category, notwithstanding the defects which still present themselves in the new industries established in China. Several shipments of this race of silkworms' eggs have been made to Italy, specially intended for the Southern provinces.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Milan, 26th March, to the *Moniteur des Soies* of Lyons, relative to the prospects of silk next season:—Although the business on our markets seems to be very limited, it is a fact that considerable sales are daily booked. It is found that merchandise for sale offers little choice, for stocks are too poor to allow of large operations; but of silks to arrive from the filatures there are enough to occupy reelers until May. The raw silks of Milan are mostly intended for America; showing that the manufacturers of the New World display more foresight than those of Europe. With reduced stocks, and with prices which recall to mind the year 1848, with a consumption much larger than the production, with the prospect of a *raccolta* more than compromised, unless the weather is miraculously good, the indifference of the trade in Lyons, the Rhine and Switzerland is incomprehensible. This year the silkworms' eggs are of a quality more than mediocre, for the pebrine disease has prevailed to a great extent. Notwithstanding the great care which sericulturists have taken, it is certain that more than a moiety of the eggs which are going into incubation are attacked by the disease. It is admitted that with exceptionally good weather a passably good crop can be guaranteed, but if the weather is bad, we may have an extraordinarily reduced crop, and in consequence a scale of prices of which we dare not dream to-day.

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE SITUATION.

THE *dénouement* of the Franco-Chinese embroglio seems to have been virtually reached more swiftly than the most sanguine could have anticipated a month ago. The interval of silence which supervened on the capture of Baoninh, and the newspaper demands for indemnity to which it gave rise, were becoming irksome. The scurrying of small detachments of Chinese troops hither and thither, and the incoherent action of the officials, resembled those flutterings in the dove-cot when the eagle is poised high in the air, or the consternation of a poultry yard on the eve of a thunderstorm. Whatever the issue may be it is a positive relief to have at last got within sight of something decisive. In corroboration of the views of a well-informed Correspondent at Tientsin whose letters we print upon another page, we have now received definite and satisfactory news of the first stage in the settlement of the Tonquin question having been passed, and we may venture to give as our own opinion that the preliminary stage will be conclusive. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.* But there are special reasons in the present case for preliminaries being conclusive, reasons arising out of the circumstances of the situation, and out of the personality of the negotiators. On the part of the French there is obviously a very strong desire to get the business disposed of, for what ulterior object is not our purpose in this article to discuss. Could the Chinese question have been isolated from the general policy of France, there would have been no imperative cause for haste on her part. China was always ready to be attacked, and from the military point of view there was not a great deal to be lost to France by applying to China the Fabian tactics which the latter country most loves herself to employ. It was at any rate for the Chinese as the conquered Power to sue for terms, whereas it would appear that, if the first offer to treat did not come from France, it was at least a case of *les beaux esprits se rencontrent*. France, then, being sincerely desirous of a prompt settlement, has interposed no obstacles to the realization of her desire. The personality of the negotiators is important. On the Chinese side there has been no subordinate or intermediary, but the Viceroy himself, the highest authority in the Empire who could undertake the task. On the French side it might at first sight afford but slight security for the solidity of the negotiations that they were put into the hands of a naval officer, and he not even of flag rank. But it must be remembered that Captain Fournier is an exceptional man, whose character stands very high, and who enjoys a personal authority with his own Government of a very special kind. His knowledge of Chinese affairs

is probably superior to that of most residents in China, and it was mainly in reliance upon the accurate information furnished by him to the French Government that the Tonquin enterprise has been carried through. Add to this that Captain Fournier has been long on intimate terms with Li Hung-chang, and is *a persona grata* with him, and it becomes obvious that no man more suited for carrying through this delicate and thorny negotiation could have been selected.

As this will be the first time that China has treated with any foreign Power in a prompt and practical manner, except on the field of battle and under the guns of her conquerors, it will be interesting hereafter to trace the steps of the process and how it has all come about. Certainly everything has been done by the French to save the dignity of China, by keeping their armaments well out of sight while shewing just so much of them as to let the Chinese know that they were merely out of sight and by no means out of mind. And it will probably be found that the success of the negotiations is a good deal due to the patience and *savoir faire* of Mr. Detring, who arrived in China shortly after the capture of Baoninh, when the Chinese officials were in a state of paralysis, unable to fight and afraid to speak. Canton was undoubtedly tacitly menaced by the French, and it was through Mr. Detring that an undertaking was given by Admiral Lespès that no hostile movement should be made against any of the ports pending the arrangement of the preliminaries of a negotiation, the chief difficulty in the way of which appears to have been the Marquis Tseng, for his recal was the signal for the *Volla's* at once proceeding to the north. *Du reste*, it appears probable that the party of Prince Kung will soon reappear upon the scene, headed by the dismissed Prince himself. Prince Ch'un has little or no capacity for government, while Princes Li and I Kuang, who at present head the Grand Council and Tsung-li Yamén respectively, are no more than dummies. Li Feng-pao is expected out again in a few months; the Marquis Tseng will probably not stay very much longer abroad; Hsü, the new ambassador, is meanwhile accredited to France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Holland; and there is little or no probability of Ma Kien-chang proceeding to France as Vice-Minister. It is further believed that, now that peace is virtually assured, the proposed mission of Tso Tsung-t'ang to Yünan is at an end, and that he will be allowed to retire for good, and nurse his infirmities, after arriving at Peking.

THE PRELIMINARY CONVENTION.

THE French Convention concluded at Tientsin between Captain Fournier and H.E. Li Hung-chang marks one of the most important epochs in recent history, if we regard history from the point of view of the progress of peoples and not

merely as a record of dynastic or national scene-shifting. The transfer of two French provinces to Germany was of less intrinsic importance than the subjection of twelve millions of industrious but hitherto down-trodden people to the civilizing discipline of French administration. The Alsations will weave and spin, no matter which King's health they drink; but the transfer of Annam and Tonquin from anarchy and rapine to a régime of peace and order means a distinct addition to the wealth of the human race, as by the ramifications of commercial industry the whole commercial world will in a certain degree participate in the prosperity of the new-born nation. Thus France is, in sober reality, fulfilling the rhetorical flourish of Canning, and as regards her own territory at all events "creating a new world to redress the balance of the old."

Now that the goal has been reached, and we are in a position to study more clearly the different stages in the process, it is difficult to say which to admire most:—the *earnestness* or *flexibility* of purpose with which the Republican Government pursued their enterprise when once they found themselves committed to it by the death of Captain Rivière; the care, caution and economy, of their military operation in Tonquin; or the unlooked-for discretion displayed in the diplomatic negotiations. Had we to award the palm in such a competition we should be inclined to adjudge it to those who have conducted with such consummate skill the discussion which has resulted in the Treaty. It was not really difficult for a powerful nation, with good means of information, to pursue a consistent policy (though we must humbly own to the melancholy failures in this respect which some powerful nations exhibit), neither is there anything wonderful in a highly organized European force crushing a brave, but untrained rabble; but to carry through successfully, without any visible display of force, any kind of reasonable negotiation with the ignorant obstructives who rule China,—more especially to induce the Son of Heaven to forego in substance if not in form his alleged suzerain rights over a territory which he was ready to make any sacrifice to preserve, and to accomplish all this in the course of a single week, is a success which we were hardly prepared for. No doubt when the history of the affair comes to be written, those by whose skill this diplomatic feat has been accomplished will receive their due meed of praise; nor will the Chinese negotiator's share in the result be overlooked, for it was one of those critical moments when a strong man is needed, and the strong man was there.

Considering how completely China was at her mercy it must be admitted that France seems to have taken an extremely broad and liberal view of her own position in waiving altogether the pecuniary indemnity which had been

talked of; and her splendid acquisition of territory will we trust be conducive to largeness of view in the policy which she will adopt for the development of her new possession. Such, at any rate, is the idea which naturally occurs to an unprejudiced observer on a superficial glance at the situation; nor do we wish in any way to detract from any credit, honour, or prestige, to which claim may fairly be laid by France. But it would be affectation to ignore the fact that, in declining to demand an indemnity from China, France has been actuated by motives of policy and not of clarity. French interests at the present moment are, by no means homogeneous, and French policy in dealing with the Chinese has been largely influenced by the exigencies of her position in the West. It is above all things important to France just now that she should have free hands; and do nothing whatever to bring down upon her complications with friendly Powers. In plain words, it is due in a very large measure to England that no indemnity has been demanded. In the very small commercial interests in China, England has very large ones; an indemnity would cripple English trade, and an indemnity is therefore not demanded. The rapidity with which the negotiations have been brought to a close is explained by the fact that the French Chamber sent out peremptory orders, some weeks ago, that the affair was to be settled at once, for urgent reasons; and of this China has most certainly reaped the benefit. As matters stand, both France and China may be congratulated upon the understanding that has been arrived at, none the less that the arrangements had been virtually made on behalf of the negotiators before they ever met in person, and what followed at Tientsin partook more or less of the nature of a decorous comedy. China and France have both escaped a war which would have been welcome to neither; the former country has received a wholesome lesson not to put forward pretensions she cannot support and threats she cannot execute, while the latter has won a territorial prize of no small magnitude. The revived interest in colonial enterprise which received such a strong impulse from Gambetta, and is no doubt a genuine national sentiment, will be strengthened by the acquisition of Tonquin, for *"l'appétit vient en mangeant."* It is no secret that France envies the colonial successes of England, and it would be only logical therefore to emulate also the colonial policy of England. Tonquin belongs henceforth to France, to do what she pleases with, but if she desires it to prosper she will suffer no removable obstacle to interfere with the natural development of her external and internal commerce. Prosperity cannot be created by a magician's wand, nor can it be forced like fruit out of season. It is the natural outgrowth of local conditions left to

their free exercise, and no more needs forcing than the flow of a river. All that is required is freedom from obstructions. Our hope is that the French will establish order and open communications, allowing all the world to come and fertilize her soil with the sweat of their brow, with their capital, or with their brains.

ANOTHER BLUNDER.

THE letter addressed by the Chairman of the Municipal Council to the Doyen of the Consular Body, in which he announces, as an "important" fact, the resignation of the two detectives said to have been accused of murder by Tsao Si-yung, is calculated to give rise to very serious apprehensions. That the fact is important is only too palpable to those who examine closely into the matter, and recognise the responsibility which rests upon the Council under this new phase of the affair. Now, one of two things. Either these men were induced to resign, or they resigned voluntarily. So much will be conceded. In the first case, we know of no language too strong in which to characterise an act the sole object of which can have been to shirk the responsibility of protection and the duty of working hard to secure it. In the second case—supposing the men to have resigned of their own accord—they must have done so from a sense of the hopelessness of expecting protection from their employers, having, we presume, the terrible precedent of Tsao Si-yung's fate before their eyes. It is our strong opinion that pressure should have been brought to bear upon them to prevent them from leaving the service of the Council under existing circumstances, while their employers, who represent the public, should have manfully stood by them, and could, with proper skill, vigour, and tact have saved the men themselves as well as the honour and self-respect of the community.

It is an unpleasant, but by no means difficult, task to show how great a mistake has been made in this affair, and how disastrous the consequences may be to the prestige and power of our local government. It may be that the Council and their staff are congratulating themselves upon being well out of a troublesome business. But all such rejoicing is vain. By whatever means or agency the resignation of these two men may have been brought about, the position of the Municipal Council has been very seriously compromised. If the men in question, having left the Council's service, are not further prosecuted by the Chinese authorities, it will show clearly enough that the only real object of the Tao-tai throughout has been to establish a control over the servants of the Municipality, and that this has been most successfully accomplished. If, on the other hand, the men are still prosecuted on a charge which the Council are "satisfied" is false, and which is said

to have been committed by them while still in the employment of the Council, what action, we should like to know, do the Council propose to take for their defence? For it is impossible to believe that, under these circumstances, the Council will leave them helpless and unassisted, whether they have been induced to resign or have resigned of their own free will. Such a display of moral cowardice would be certain in time to bring about the utter ruin of the whole Municipal administration, to place it under the very feet of the local Chinese officials. We write strongly because we feel that the case is urgent, and because we fear that there is danger of the foreign governmental system of Shanghai contracting a stain which is likely to prove indelible. The dilemma in which the Council are now landed is pretty well complete. By one of the rules of the Mixed Court, it is provided that "where a defendant is a native in foreign employ, the Sub-prefect will first communicate particulars to the Consul [of the nationality concerned], who will be bound to place the parties before the Court, without attempting to screen or conceal them." Now a Consul may of course repudiate the idea that any of his duties are to be learnt from the Mixed Court rules; but however that may be, his moral duty is clearly to act in accordance with the meaning of the above sentence. In the case of the Municipal Council there is no one particular nationality involved, but the representation of foreign interests would naturally fall upon the Senior Consul, or Doyen of the Consular Body, according to the usual practice. This gentleman, therefore, is now in the unfortunate position of having to place the two men who have "resigned" before the Court, "without attempting to screen or conceal them;" and on what plea he will be able to evade this duty is an exceedingly delicate point. As far as we can see, the only thing he can say is that the men have left foreign employ and cannot now be found; but in what a terribly false position, *vis-à-vis* the Chinese authorities, will he find himself! The Tao-tai, judging of others by himself, will scarcely fail to draw the most damaging conclusions; and the Council will, to all appearance, have connived at the escape of two men whom they ought to have stood by and protected, as the easiest way of escaping from a fix.

The unlucky and wholly needless timidity evinced by our own authorities both past and present has already brought forth its legitimate results. One man has been abandoned to his fate, two more have been made the mark of hostile schemes. The police cannot possibly do their work effectually without native detectives, but native detectives without protection in their work are utterly useless, and their employment is a sheer waste of the public funds. At present, anybody who has a grudge against a detective has only to send in a petition to the Chinese

officials, charging him with some crime, and his career as a servant of the Municipality is at an end, even if more serious consequences still do not ensue. It will be a fatal mistake if this present affair is shirked, or slurred over in any way. The first blunder resulted in our being *minus* one man *plus* great discredit only a few months ago; the second, naturally and rapidly following, leaves us *minus* two men more, *plus* infinitely greater discredit, with the entire constitution shaken to its foundations.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, the False Prophet of Egypt, and Mr. Sims Reeves are among the celebrities interviewed with whom are duly recorded in this week's *Fall Mall*. The Archbishop is made to discourse somewhat widely on "some topics of the day;" and one of the "topics" seems to have been the opening of museums on Sunday. Why such emphasis should always be laid upon museums is a great mystery to us. They are generally very dreary places, and by no means likely to form a counter-attraction to the joviality of the public-house. Some greater facilities for getting the working-man out of the sordid filth of his surroundings, and letting him have a sniff of fresh country air and a sight of fields and lanes would surely be more to the purpose than admitting him into a dreary godown of geological specimens. As the Archbishop truly observed, only the best kind of artisans would visit museums on a Sunday. The following paragraph embodies his views upon the matter:—

"I can quite believe what you tell me," added his Grace, when our representative cited the experience of Sunday opening at Mr. Barnett's 'Whitechapel' exhibition and elsewhere, and mentioned that the Sunday opening of the picture gallery increased the church-goers. "Church-goers and chapel-goers would not cease to be such because they also went to museums, and I repeat," said his Grace in conclusion, "that if you could only provide against an increase of Sunday labour I see no reason why the Church should look with disfavour on the Sunday opening of museums. Meanwhile, until you can do that, the Church is true to the best interests of the people in opposing whatever would weaken the principle of Sunday rest." Now for the Mahdi, who is represented as saying that he has never laid claim to the distinction of that title:—

In the course of the interview Mohammed Ahmed said:—"What proves that I never pretended to be the Mahdi is that I am surrounded by the most illustrious sheikhs of Islam and by thousands of partisans who, instead of fighting by my side, would have abandoned me if I had put forward the claim attributed to me by my enemies. Gordon has been sent with 500,000 thalers to buy over my allies as he succeeded in buying some Arab chief. But I swear, in the name of Allah, that if Gordon falls into my hands I will kill him, and will distribute his money among the poorer Mussulmans who fight with me." "But," asked the interviewer, "what will you do in the event of the English arming Indians and Abyssinians against you?" "I have no fear of the Indians," was the reply. "Those who are Mussulmans are with us. Those who are idolators are anxious to liberate themselves from English tyranny. As to the Abyssinians, not one of them would survive." "And what about the English?" "The sun will melt them. As to myself, if I do not succeed I will perish on the battlefield."

As for Mr. Sims Reeves, he figures as a 'Hero of the Hour,' and as such there is allotted to him over two columns of small type. Mr. Reeves's trouble is incipient gout, which flies to his throat while he wishes it all the time in his great toe. He

describes the symptoms as "a peppery feeling just here, a tickling, a dryness of the throat, an irritation of the mucous membrane. The saliva refuses to flow properly, the vocal chords lose their beautiful coating—but there, there is no need to say more. You can imagine a highly polished piece of steel; the most minute speck of dust, the least breath of air, affect it. It is so with the throat of a tenor." Mr. Reeves is a most abstemious man. He eats only two meals a day, at the unearthly hours of eleven and half-past four, drinks only claret and water, and swallows two underdone new-laid eggs after a concert. He is in robust health, thinks nothing of a twelve-mile walk, and is very fond of fencing and boxing with his son. On another page we find the following very curious letter from the Lord Chief Justice of England:—

SIR,—It would be affectation to doubt that the paragraph headed "The Judge and the Actress" in your paper this evening refers to me. I desire, in the fewest possible words, to state that I never had the pleasure of seeing Miss Anderson in my life, either in public or private, and that I never wrote a line to her. The whole matter is an absolute and impudent falsification.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

COLERIDGE.

1, Sussex-square, W., 26th March.

The *Saturday-Review* has a most clever and entertaining article headed "The Romance of London." This is, in fact, the subject of a lecture recently delivered by that eccentric humourist Mr. Moncure D. Conway before the Sunday Lecture Society, in the course of which he made the obscure remark that "Swinburne began with light carnations." This, observes the *Saturday*, "sounds like the voice of one crying, 'Tennyson began with mixed biscuits,' or 'Browning started in variegated annuals.'" The writer says he once heard a humble probationer of the Kirk of Scotland deliver an address before which even the carnations of Mr. Conway would pale. Speaking to the descendants of the Cameronians in a kirk surrounded by the graves of martyrs:—

"My brethren," he cried, and we think his remarks quite deserve a place beside Mr. Conway's, "fix your eyes on a small island, far, far away in the western main. A man is sitting on a rock with his gaze sweeping the mysterious sea; he is Christopher Columbus, and the island is Terceira. That man is discovering the new world. But look again, on a yet smaller island in the Mediterranean Sea. There sits another man with his gaze fixed on the skies. The island is Patmos; the man is St. John. He is discovering the only geographical fact known to us about the world of the future, that there shall be no more sea. Where is Christopher Columbus now?"

The *Spectator* is a good number on the whole. Its note upon the Tonquin affair this week is to the following effect:—

The Chinese and French are both excited by the capture of Bac Ninh. In Peking, the statesmen are looking round for allies, while the war party grows stronger; and in Paris, the journals say that France must demand an indemnity from China, or seize a material guarantee for its payment, probably the island of Hainan. Nevertheless, it is probable that a compromise may be arrived at. The Chinese, it is clear, do not want formal war; while the French, who have 16,000 men in the province, think they must have still more if they must move northwards. The idea, therefore, is to make an irregular kind of peace, on the basis of the French possession of the fortresses and the delta of Tonquin, and of the recognition of native Tonquin authority, the "Black Flag" chief, as ruler of northern Tonquin up to the Yunnan frontier. The Songkoi, moreover, is to be open to traffic up to Man-Hoa. This arrangement gives the French all they want, stretching their territory from Saigon eastward to Bac Ninh, a very large province, and enabling them to use the Songkoi; while it pacifies the Chinese, by leaving a narrowed but defensible Tonquin between the French

and themselves. The compromise, which is telegraphed from Hanoi, and is too clever to be an invention, may therefore be accepted, if the French are not too elated.

'Maurice and the Unitarians' is an article of high interest, and we recommend it to those who take an interest in theological discussions. Particularly would we draw attention to the sentences in which the broad, wise, and, if we may use such a term, statesmanlike, attitude of Maurice towards scepticism and atheism is portrayed. They are to the following effect:—

It did not trouble him beyond measure that so many good men failed to recognise the truth of revelation. It did not even trouble him beyond measure that so many failed to recognise any revelation, failed even to recognise the existence of any God at all. So long as he was sure that the history of the Jewish race was the history of a divine guidance tending steadily, and with ever increasing clearness, to the manifestation of an eternal Son of God in human nature, of one who knew and spoke the mind of the Father to the world, and came to reconcile the world to the Father, so long he regarded the blindness of those who recognised the truth inadequately, or who did not recognise it at all, as a very limited kind of calamity; one fairly comparable with the calamity of popular ignorance in relation to other beneficent agencies,—healing agencies like those of light, and air, and water, which are, of course, less manifest while they are unrecognised than they are after they are recognised, but are beneficent in every phase, and so beneficent, that the blessings they confer are sure to be recognised at last.

The controversy about 'Prodigality and Altruism' is also kept up with excellent spirit, the argument being a extremely interesting one and ably carried on upon both sides. The *Spectator* defends prodigality. There are many other features of interest in this paper but we have no space to refer to them at length. We conclude as usual with some items from the Literary Gossip of the *Athenaeum*:—"Mr. Henry Irving's Impressions of America" will, we hear, be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. in May next. It will form two volumes, narrated in a series of sketches, chronicles, and conversations by Mr. Joseph Hutton.—Mr. Henry James has written a novel entitled 'Lady Barberina,' the first chapters of which will appear in the May number of the *Century Magazine*. Lady Barberina is the daughter of an English nobleman, and she engages the affections of a young American doctor who is heir to a New York millionaire. The scene is laid partly in England and partly in America.—Mr. Swinburne's introduction to Madame Dorian's translation of 'The Centi' has attracted much attention in Paris, partly on account of its strictures upon the poetry of Byron. To find Byron placed in the scale of English poets below Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, and Keats has astonished the Parisian mind.—The Bishop of Peterborough has just prepared for publication a volume of his sermons preached on special occasions. The book is now in the press, and will be issued next month by Messrs. Isbister.—A young American is going to issue 'Ishtar and Izdubar, the Epic of Babylon; or, the Babylonian Goddess of Love and the Hero and Warrior King,' a "restoration" of the famous Iliad of Babylon, in the verse of Dryden and Pope.—The case *Nicols v. Pitman*, just heard in the Chancery Division, is of interest to lecturers and publishers. The plaintiff delivered a lecture, which the defendant took down in shorthand and published in phonographic characters in a magazine. Mr. Justice Kay in giving judgment held that though any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own referential use, he had no right to publish it for profit, either in the ordinary way or in phonography.—Mr. Bunyin Nanjio, Hon. M.A.Oxon., leaves England on Saturday, returning to Japan by San Francisco.

THE ENGLISH-MAIL PAPERS.

UNUSUAL pressure upon our columns to-day must be our excuse for a very brief and perfunctory summary of the papers now to hand. Of course, they teem with accounts of the death of the Duke of Albany. The 'society' journals spread themselves upon the manner in which the Queen received the news: how she was first stunned, then burst into a violent fit of crying and sobbing, then recovered her composure, and took practical measures for the conveyance of the information to the Duchess. The *Illustrated London News*, with its usual vile taste, reproduces a series of old pictures of the private apartments of the Duke at Claremont—as though such things had anything to do with the matter. The *Pall Mall* informs us that the Duke was at the Cercle Nautique, and was going upstairs to change his dress, when he suddenly slipped, fell, and hurt his right knee. The joint was bandaged, and he was immediately taken home and put to bed, where he lay in good spirits, chattering and reading the newspapers. At 7 a.m. he took some tea, and two hours later a light supper. After he had fallen asleep, Dr. Royle, who slept in the room, was startled by the Duke's heavy and startle breath, and found him in an epileptic fit, which terminated fatally, but painlessly, in a short time.—The items of news respecting General Gordon contain one incident of very singular interest. It is quoted from the *Times* newspaper, and will bear insertion here:—

Yesterday three dervishes arrived here. They came from the Mahdi in order to return the robes of honour sent him by General Gordon. They also brought the General a letter and a dervish's dress. The letter calls on General Gordon to become a Mussulman and a friend of Mohamet Achmet—who refuses the Sultanship of Kordofan, his mission being that of 'Mahdi,' which prohibits his staying at Kordofan. The dervishes who brought the letter refused to give up their arms before seeing General Gordon, and while he was speaking they stood grasping the hilts of their swords. We are daily expecting British troops. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that we are to be abandoned by the Government. Our existence depends on England.

The sentence of four months' imprisonment passed on Mr. Edmund Yates for publishing a defamatory libel in the *World* is of course very much discussed. The *Pall Mall* thinks Mr. Yates deserves his punishment, but warmly attacks the observations of Lord Coleridge in passing sentence. The list of contributors to this paper contains, as usual, some very well-known names, including the Rev. H. R. Haweis and M. Max O'Rell. Under the title 'A Good Word for the King of Kings' we find an apology for King John of Abyssinia, whom General Gordon believes to be mad. The King, or Emperor as he is here called, is said to be a most amiable and conscientious monarch. In case of capital punishment being visited on a criminal, "he retires, prays for the sinner, and for days after goes about with the signs of deepest sadness imprinted on his fine, expressive face." The following testimony to King John's character is from the pen of a Dr. Stecker:—

I must confess that during the long time which I have spent with the monarch I have learned to admire him in every respect as an excellent, genial, generous, broadminded ruler, and an almost perfect man, whom I remember with undivided esteem and devotion. I have never seen him act in any way so as to offend my sense of justice in the very least. Strict, but philanthropic, brave, devoted to his people, loved by his subjects, always kind to Europeans, longing for European culture—in short, a man who, according to my mind, must be regarded with sympathy, and who is much more worthy of the protection of Europe than Egypt, a death-grappling, fallen Power. I say, therefore, the surest way into the interior of the Dark Continent leads through Christian Abyssinia.

The *Spectator* has two articles of much intellectual interest, one on 'Primitive Witchcraft,' dealing with Mr. im Thurn's book on British Guiana, and the other discussing Mr. Page-Roberts's sermon on Hereditary Evil. We must not pass over the publication of the late Mr. Anthony Trollope's complete posthumous novel—'An Old Man's Love.' We have seen it spoken of as prolix, uninteresting, and dull. The *Saturday*, however, reviews it much more favourably, particularly the descriptions, which deserve a word of praise. The reviewer justly remarks that "Mr. Trollope's work in this kind was so unobtrusive in contrast with the glaring daubs of the day that it has too often lacked the praise it deserved." The *Saturday* is a very dull number this week, and offers no features for summary. The *Contemporary* and the *Nineteenth* for April contain some excellent articles. In the former we have one by Mr. Herbert Spencer on 'The Coming Slavery,' 'Neo-Christianity and Mr. Arnold' by Dr. Traill, 'Provincial Home Rule in Ireland' by the Marquis of Lorne, 'Countersense' by Dr. Carl Abel, and a very strange but musical poem headed 'The Ballad of the Midnight Sun' by Mrs. Hamilton King. We should like to reproduce the whole of it, but as it extends over ten pages that is impossible. The swing of the verses may however be gathered from the first three:—

The still white coast at Midsummer,
Beside the still white sea,
Lay low and smooth and shining
In this year eighty-three;
The sun was in the very North,
Strange to see.
The walrus ivory lay in heaps
Half-buried in the shore,
The slow stream slid o'er unknown beds
Of golden ore,
Washings of amber to the beach
Light waves bore.
Sprays of white, like foam-flowers,
Betwixt the skies and sea,
Swayed and poised the sea-gulls
In twos and threes,
Clustered like the stars men call
Pleiades.

The whole reads like singing. The *Nineteenth* has an article on Wordsworth and Byron by Algernon Charles Swinburne, and Mr. Matthew Arnold's curious and somewhat mystical lecture on 'Numbers.' The *Athenæum*'s reviews are interesting as far as they go, and include a generous notice of Mr. Trollope's last novel. There is also a rather long obituary of the late Mr. Nicholas Trübner. Of this the following sentences may suffice:—

Trübner's house in Hamilton Terrace became a kind of second home, whither men hastened at any hour for sympathy in trouble, counsel in seasons of difficulty, and hearty congratulation in moments of triumph; for in private life he was one of those fervid and manifestly sincere men who win confidence without seeking it, and hold the affection of their friends no less firmly than they gain it readily. No one knew Trübner a little without wishing to know more of him; and to know more usually ended in knowing much of him, and not seldom in knowing him thoroughly. Were all Germans of his temper, one would never hear of their phlegm and coldness. With all his caution and self-restraint in matters of business, he was a man of singularly pleasant and conciliatory address even to strangers, and a caricature of cordiality to those who were so fortunate as to gain his sympathy. So heartily did he throw himself into the interests of those he cared for, that time and labour were of no account to the busy man, provided their expenditure could contribute to a friend's advantage. To ask for an exercise of his influence was often to discover that he had noiselessly done the service required of him. The man so quick to further and rejoice in the successes of his friends was, of course, touched acutely by their misadventures. It is not long since a writer under a cross-fire of angry critics—a writer in whose fortunes Trübner had no pecuniary interest—remarked, "I shouldn't care a rush for the abuse if it did not make Trübner so miserable."

We conclude with the following items, which are taken from the *Literary Gossip of the Athenæum*:—The title of Mr. Browning's new work will be 'Seriosa; being Divers Fancies of Dervish Ferishtah.' The topics chosen will, as the title indicates, be more serious than those usually handled in Mr. Browning's works, and the book will contain some of his deepest thoughts. The two mottoes of the volume to some extent explain its character. The first is taken from Jeremy Collier's Dictionary, article Shakespeare: "His genius was jocular; but when he pleased, he could be very serious." The second is: "You, Sir, I entertain for one of my Hundred; only I do not like the fashion of your garments: you'll say they are Persian; but let them be changed." There are twelve "Fancies" in all. They are written in blank verse, and they are introduced by a lyric, while another lyric concludes the volume.—It is the intention of Mr. Bentley to add to his "Library of Favourite Novels" Mr. Sheridan Le Fanu's 'In a Glass Darkly.' It will be remembered that this was a work which had recently engaged the attention of Prince Leopold, who was much taken with its weird character.—Miss Mary Robinson's poems, entitled 'The New Arcadia,' will be published by Messrs. Ellis & White immediately after Easter. Mr. Stock will bring out a volume of verse by Mr. William Sharp, called 'Earth's Voices.' Mr. Sharp is the author of 'The Human Inheritance,' a rather striking book, which we reviewed about two years ago.—The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society has unanimously voted an honorary grant of 25*l.* to the Rev. S. Beal, "in consideration of his eminent services to Oriental scholarship."—A new translation of the 'Tao Tê Ching' will shortly be published by Mr. Frederic H. Balfour, editor of the *North China Herald*, Shanghai, and author of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-hua.' Several other classics of the Taoist school will be included in the same volume, most of them hitherto quite unknown to European scholars.

Outports.

PEKING.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday a grand ceremony took place at the inauguration of the Tung T'ang, or East Cathedral, in the Ch'un Shu Hut'ung, near T'ung-shih K'ou'rh. It is a structure much resembling the Pei T'ang, but very much handsomer inside, although it is not yet quite finished. In fact I dare say it will be a year before the last touches are given. Everything has been done under the direction of Père Favier, whose ability and taste in these matters are celebrated.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the bell began to sound loud and clear, and the public began to stream into the church. Although the interior is far from complete, we were able to form some idea of the splendid workmanship and decoration which abounded everywhere. The windows are of stained glass, and this produced a fine effect, reflecting much credit upon the Chinese workmen as well as rich streams of coloured light upon the high altar. This is formed of antique alabaster, and presents a beautiful appearance. Sixty wax candles blazed upon it, and from the six-and-twenty pillars which support the vaulted roof swayed double banners, rich in colour and design. As the procession of Sa Grandeur Monseigneur de la Place appeared upon the scene, orchestral music broke forth from the balcony behind us, facing the altar—trumpets, violins, and all sorts of instruments, played, I believe, by Chinese,—and this was answered by the pealing of the great organ from the other end, producing a most impressive effect. The whole thing was a

great success and went off most respectably. A holocaust of fire-crackers concluded the proceedings.

All the Legations were represented excepting that of the United States. The decorations of Señor Uribarri, of the Spanish Legation, were profuse, and greatly admired. The diplomatic representatives were all *en grande tenue*, and the spectacle was altogether very brilliant.

None of the new Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamén have paid their visits yet, and some little surprise is felt at their delay.

5th May.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Wu Ta-chéng, Imperial Commissioner to Manchuria, and a native of Soochow, has been appointed to be the successor of Chang Chih-tung in the Fu-t'ai-ship of Shansi.* Wu Ta-chéng is very favourably inclined to foreigners and foreign progress. Chang Chih-tung is ordered to remain in Peking as a member of the Cabinet and the Tsung-li Yamén. The Fan-t'ai of Shansi is ordered to act as Fu-t'ai, while Wu Ta-chéng is on his way to his new post. There is a rumour that Chang Chih-tung may eventually be given the Viceroyalty of the Liang Kiang at Nanking.

A report was current that the French fleet was expected in Taku yesterday, but as far as we know nothing of the sort has happened. Captain Fournier of the *Volta* paid a visit to H.E. Viceroy Li this afternoon; Messrs. Lo Féng-lu and Ma Kien-chung were present at the interview.

There has been a Secret Memorial presented to the Throne, stating that since the province of Szechuen is open for public enterprise in mining, all the other provinces should be the same. There seems therefore a likelihood that the mining of this Empire may soon have an impetus which will surpass the mining of the past few years; and I hope that everything connected with it will be thoroughly carried out, so that the future operations may prove a success.

General Tang of Pei-tang has been ordered South. On seeing the Viceroy Li he asked for permission to take several military officers with him to Kuangsi, but the Viceroy refused, saying that after supporting them here for so long a time during peace, he could not afford to let them go when there was a chance of something to do. General Tang has therefore resolved to go to Hunan and levy officers and troops in that province, and proceed from thence to the province of Kuangsi.

The Customs Tao-t'ai has promised to improve more roads in this place and a large sum will be devoted to Municipal improvements. This is a movement in the right way. The road newly improved from Tsz' Chu Lin; the Foreign Settlement, to the Viceroy's Yamén is a decided benefit to the public.

OCTOBER THE FOURTH.

May 6th.

* This was written, of course, some days before the Imperial Edict was issued appointing Wu Ta-chéng to be Assistant Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Ports.—ED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

I believe there is little doubt now but that peace will prevail between France and China. It seems to be pretty generally believed that an agreement has been reached. Confidence is returning. The feeling is gaining ground, I think, that Prince Kung will soon be in power again, unless he absolutely declines, and that he will be stronger than before. The Viceroy said at the first hearing of the news of his downfall, that he would be back again soon, for they could not get on in the Palace without him. Whether he was dismissed in a fit of passion and disappointment, or whether the Seventh Prince succeeded in forcing the consent and

act of the Empress, may not be fully known. The latter is generally believed to be the true explanation, and that the whole *coup d'état* was intended as a blow at H.E. Li, and the policy he advocates. It has been a most ludicrous fiasco. You have heard of guns that one would rather be before than behind when they are fired. The conduct of the Chinese Government throughout this Annam embroglio has done itself more injury than any one else. There can be but little question that Li Ch'ung-tang is stronger to-day, and more feared in the Palace—possibly more respected too—than ever before. This the Chinese say, and foreigners believe. Nothing could better illustrate the weakness and rottenness of the Chinese Government than the course it has pursued of late. It blustered and boasted, with virtuous assumption and bold front; it espoused the cause of its vassal, and declared that an advance on certain points by the enemy would throw the responsibility of making war upon them; all of which goes for nothing. France dictates her terms and is away. China allows what she declared she would not allow, swallows her anger, and worst of all, settles down again into the old ruts, till aroused by some other commotion. Enormous sums of money have been spent in creating a foreign-armed and foreign-equipped army and navy. And while they have some fine war vessels, and a large supply of arms—large and small—and other equipments of the best kind, and a large number of names enrolled, their fighting force amounts to nothing. In any contest that meant serious business, Bacinh would be repeated; as the French marched in at one gate, the Chinese would be hustled out at the other, leaving all their fine Krupp guns behind them.

8th May.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

As you are aware, Captain Fournier of the *Volta* arrived here three days ago, and at once opened negotiations with the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang, on Tonquin affairs. The *Volta* was left at Chefoo, where Captain Fournier had by previous arrangements met Mr. Detring, the Commissioner of Customs for Canton, who was a month ago summoned to Tientsin by the Tsung-li Yamén on special service connected with this business. The ground appears to have been so well prepared by Mr. Detring that the drama is progressing like a play that has been carefully rehearsed. The demands of the French must have been pretty well understood by the Chinese, and the Chinese reception of them equally well discounted by the French, for otherwise it would be difficult to account for the rapidity and smoothness which are said to characterise the negotiations so far as they have gone,—so much so that sanguine hopes are entertained that a solution of the differences between France and China will be found in a few days. Of course the present negotiations are merely preliminary to those which will have to be conducted by the superior authorities; and as a new French Minister is shortly expected it is only a reasonable supposition that he should have something to say to the new Convention before it is finally concluded.

The conditions are of course kept as secret as possible, but it is shrewdly guessed that the French are letting the Chinese down very easily, either waiving or greatly reducing their demands for money indemnity, and contenting themselves with the substantial success which they have achieved by force of arms in Tonquin, the formal recognition of which will of course form the principal article in the Treaty. It will be very interesting to see how the Son of Heaven will cloak his surrender of any part of the Southern Horizon, and no doubt the refinements of two languages will be

brought into play to prove that that which is not, is.

I learn that that zealous reformer Chang Chih-tung, Governor of Shansi, is on his way hither, to join the Tsung-li Yamén. But first he is expected to spend some little time with the Viceroy here, so as to learn something of foreign affairs. It is desirable that there should be at least one man on the Foreign Board who possesses some knowledge of its business.

9th May.

A serious hitch has occurred in the negotiations since the above was written. I believe, however, that the difficulty will be cleared up. If not, you will hear by telegraph.

9th May, midnight.

After closing my letter of yesterday, a most serious hitch occurred in the Franco-Chinese negotiations, which threatened the whole business with collapse. The dunder-heads at Peking, who were no doubt intensely relieved at first to find the French demands so much more moderate than they expected, seemed to have taken heart of grace again, and reverting to their old error of mistaking moderation for weakness began to "gib" at the proposed settlement. A *non-sequitur* denunciation of Li Hung-chang, and not sparing even his foreign advisers, were promulgated, and it was evident that the supreme authority wavered for a time. But the Viceroy was equal to the occasion, and having thoroughly made up his mind what was the right thing to do, and knowing well what would be the consequence of a rupture in the negotiations (though the French had threatened nothing) he planted his foot firmly, and, as the Psalm says, his enemies were scattered like chaff. Li is consequently master of the situation. The Treaty with France is virtually agreed to, and will be signed perhaps before you receive this.

The French claim no indemnity; but they take the whole of Tonquin up to the borders of Kuangsi and Yunnan, and obtain privileges of navigation and trade over the whole Red River system, with free access to Yunnan. These will probably be the principal conditions of the Treaty, besides arrangements for the establishment of a frontier trade.

The way the Chinese Telegraph clerks have been working the last few days is a caution. The French telegrams alone must have brought them in some thousands of dollars revenue, and the messages to and from Peking have been copious and constant.

10th May.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Rumour has been making somewhat free lately with the name of Mr. Detring, and strange statements have been made in one of your local papers eminently calculated to mislead the public. The origin of these is well known here,—they are mere backstairs gossip, picked up from gate-keepers and chair-bearers who hang about the Viceroy's Yamén, and are not to be relied upon. At one time it was stated that Mr. Detring had been offered a post as Superintendent of the Taku forts with a salary of Tls. 800 a month; at another, that he was to be sent to Canton as Imperial Commissioner to negotiate with the French. There may have been a few grains of truth in these reports. As matters turned out, however, Mr. Detring went no further than Chefoo, and it is due to him, in a very large measure, that the present satisfactory position of affairs has been arrived at. Mr. Detring is still a member of the Customs service, but how long he will remain so is another matter. It was at the particular request of Li Hung-chang that the Tsung-li Yamén permitted Mr. Detring to come north and

assist him in the negotiations, and it is possible that this may lead to something further eventually.

10th May.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The general tea-shop talk here is again of the French missionaries taking out the "hearts and eyes" of Chinese children for medicinal purposes. This subject gave rise to the Tientsin massacre which made such a stir in 1870. A northern mob is always to be feared, for when it rises neither the official classes nor foreigners can stop it until some harm is done. As yet I believe that the officials of this place are unaware of this scandalous gossip, though like a great many things it may not amount to anything after all. Mr. W. C. Hillier, Secretary to H. B. M. Legation, started for Peking on the 9th instant. He passed this place en route from Corea and called on the Viceroy Li at 3 p.m. on the 8th of May. Their conversation was principally on Corean topics, and they merely touched on the then unsettled quarrel with the French concerning Annam.

The Chinese Government has concluded a contract for a thousand stands of the "Lee Rifle." This is thought to be much lighter, cheaper and therefore better than the "Hotchkiss," which is about the same in its effect. It is satisfactory to see the Chinese distribute their favours among different firms, as by not sticking to one man, they get to know the merits of different arms, as well as their difference in price.

OCTOBER THE FOURTH.

12th May.

CHEFOO.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The first episode in the Franco-Chinese affair has just passed off here: Mr. Detring came to this port ostensibly to meet Mr. Fournier while on his route to Tientsin, possibly to settle some preliminary with the latter. However that may be, the two gentlemen went on to Tientsin in the same steamer. What Mr. Fournier's mission is, he keeps to himself, and no one here seems to know its import.

The Chinese are in a state of trepidation, and will be easy to deal with. I have not heard a word about the amount of indemnity to be demanded. China, as represented by Li, seems very hopeful that some thing will turn up in Europe to make France loose her clutches here.

Herr von Brandt passed through to-day—very ill, on his couch; but full of energy and spirits.

May 5th.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday being the first day of summer, according to Chinese calculation, the festival of Li-hsia was observed, and many persons went for a day's outing on the beautiful lake Hsi 'Hu. The officials are preparing the buildings necessary to receive foreign machinery for the manufacture of ammunition for foreign arms, on a small scale. The order for the machinery has been given, and a German mechanic is to be entrusted with the management of the establishment. The house intended for his residence is being raised, and altogether a certain amount of liberal activity is being displayed towards the erection of the new establishment. Liu Ping-chang, Governor of this Province, would doubtless like to do a great many things, but dares not undertake much, owing to the general scarcity of funds. I do not remember if I have yet told you that the local magistrates, including His Excellency, have subscribed between four and five hundred dollars to assist Dr. Main of the Church Missionary Society in build-

ing a new and convenient hospital. The encouragement thus obtained from the officials is, I should say, indicative of friendship, and the consequence is that the doctor has now nine thousand dollars in hand, wherewith to build the new Hospital. The ground is barely large enough for the building intended, as there ought to be a clear space all around for the sake of quietness and hygienic comfort. Another thousand dollars or so might enable the good doctor to add a spare lot adjoining the old premises to their present dimensions. Mrs. Main has a sort of special Hospital for females in an adjoining compound, and much good has been done by her there, on very slender means indeed.

H.E. Wang Wen-shao, ex-Minister of the Board of War, and described, two years ago, by one of the Censors, as the earthly representative of the comet then visible in the heavens, is here. H.E. is passing his time away pleasantly enough. I called on him the other day, but found him engaged in family matters, and thus lost the opportunity of a quiet interview. His private history is rather romantic. If I remember rightly, he was left an orphan and destitute when quite young, but attracted the attention of a salt merchant of Sungkiang, named Shen, who kindly took him in, and brought him up with his own family. Shen had him educated, and was soon gratified by the abilities of his protégé. Young Wang distinguished himself at the examinations, and soon mounted the ladder of fame to its highest step. He did good service as Governor of Hunan some years ago, and was transferred from that post to the Board of War. The late defalcations in the Treasury of Yunnan brought H.E. into a certain amount of odium. Being charged with having connived in some way at allowing the false accounts to pass through his Board, he resigned, and though pressed to retain his position, nevertheless insisted on retiring, and here he is.

6th May.

SWATOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A Chinese Volunteer Corps has just been started here. Every hong has to contribute at least one man, and the force is now five hundred strong. They are supplied with very old-fashioned fire-arms, pitchforks, and banners, and every evening after sunset they are supposed to fire off so many rounds of blank cartridge outside their doors. This makes the place quite lively. Each man received one hundred cash on enrolment, but no further pay, and they have to find their own rice. The men take to it good humouredly enough. There seems a thorough hatred of the French here.

7th May.

FROM SHANSI TO YUNNAN.

(NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH CHINA.)

February 11th.—This is considered a very lucky day. The Imperial Almanac declares it to be so, and the people throughout the empire generally believe it to be so. Consequently a great number of traders are opening up their shops for business; candles and incense are burning in every section of each house; the doors are flung wide open everywhere; great pans having charcoal are set out in the streets; sleek shop-boys are letting off crackers by tens of thousands, and the managers or proprietors of each house are dressed in their best and kotowing before the candles and incense—even at the well's mouth, the stables and pigsties. A lot of clamorous beggars are going about from door to door congratulating the shopkeepers and exacting alms.

We marched at 6 o'clock. It was barely daylight, and the clouds of smoke and fog did not make it better, although the pans

of glowing charcoal had a cheerful look. Piled up two or three feet high as they were, one felt the heat on passing them in the street.

For the past few days I have noticed large reservoirs for water in the upper parts of the mountain slopes, for irrigating the rice fields below in summer, or when ever rain fails. Some of the mountain tops are crowned with the remains of forts or stockades where people took refuge in troublous times. At 8 o'clock we passed the boundary between Kien-chou and Tsé-tung Hsien, which is marked by quite a substantial affair in the shape of a *pai-fang* of sandstone, the columns of which are surmounted by lions, and the lintels supported by elephants and lions in various attitudes, denoting strength. Up and down, zig-zag, we went, with level portions here and there, and a good broad road with cedars forming an avenue in some places, although not so numerous as yesterday. We halted for breakfast in a village where provisions were scarce, and dear; we put up in the official bungalow, which is in a ruinous condition—doors off their hinges, windows out of frames, floors giving way, and ceilings coming down. The furniture appears to have once been good, but it is now almost useless. The place is called Shang-t'ing P'u, and has a population of twenty families. The animals had to breakfast on straw alone, nothing else being procurable. Soon after marching again, we got a view of a fine plain, with a small river flowing through it far away down on our right. It is called the Peh-chün-pa. An hour later we reached the fine large temples of Ta-niao Tan. There are three temples close together; one a temple of the Martial God, Kuan-ti, another called Ta Miao, and the third Tsé-tung Miao. The idols in the first are of colossal size, and the building in good repair. The mountain or headland on which they stand appears to be a sacred and hallowed spot; a fine *pai-fang* marks its limits at either end of the road, and it is well wooded. Descending rapidly and steeply in some places on a *pit-paved* road, we passed several rocks with idols carved out in bold relief in niches from the solid rock; and a spring at one place is covered in with a temple, where the keeper invited me to burn incense. I thanked him for his politeness and told him that I was of a different religion—*K'eh kiao*. The further we descended the finer was the view we had of the valleys, sometimes on one side sometimes on the other, of the spur we were descending. Towns and villages were discernible only by the smoke, as a light fog covered the valley, through which we saw but dimly. I noticed however that the whole of the country is well wooded, with cedars and a few other kinds of trees. At length we sighted a pagoda on our left front, and shortly afterwards the city of Tsé-tung Hsien, under a bluff or headland. We entered by the north gate, marched up a fine street for about five minutes, and halted at a good inn.

I am told that this is the birth-place of the famous God of Literature, Wén-chang Ti-chün, who retired from public life and became a hermit at the Tsé-tung temple, which we passed 20 li from here. His name was Chang. Wén-chang immortalized himself whilst studying at that temple, and he is now worshipped by all the literati throughout the empire as the God of Literature. This province, Szechuen, has produced many men who have distinguished themselves as scholars, poets, statesmen, and warriors during the past twenty centuries, and it has once or twice been independent of the rest of the empire as a separate kingdom or principality. It is so rich in almost every necessary of life that it can easily maintain an independent position under wise rulers and an industrious population, such as the present one.

Just as I was undressing, a company of yaméites presented themselves with a

crumpled piece of paper, which they said had just arrived from Kienchou. I was therein described as a foreigner pretending to be in Chinese service, dressed in Chinese clothes, wearing a queue and accompanied by a number of Chinese of various kinds. The Chou magistrate, seeing I was a stranger and it was New Year's time, had sent me a dinner and five horses for my service, but I had claimed other things, which he declined to give because he had not received any letter from the last Hsien on the subject, nor any orders from his superiors, and I could produce no proof of my claim to such things. He now believed I was an honest man, and asked the Tse-tung Hsien Magistrate to try and arrange matters. The yamenites wished to see my papers. If they were all right, I would be properly attended to. About two hours afterwards they returned to say that they would pay for forty coolies, at the rate of two cash a li, for the next 60 li. I thanked them for their trouble, but declined to accept anything less than what I was entitled to, so they retired. About 2 a.m. they again appeared, said the magistrate was gone to pay his respects to the magistrate of Mien Chou, who is his superior, and therefore the yamenites themselves could not take the responsibility of supplying everything I claim d, but would pay for sixty coolies. I again thanked them and declined to have anything more to do with them, and sent off a messenger to Cheng-tu to get me some money, as I have not enough to carry me at the present rate of disbursement. I am obliged to pay more for everything I get on account of the New Year's time and the great number of people attached to the funeral party, who, together with us, make a great commotion in every place we reach. The cash-shops especially take advantage of this, and so silver is of less value. The coolies on the other hand refuse to move without being paid up in full, although they might easily do with half the money. They let their work out to coolies along the road at the rate of 2 cash a li, and live without working on the surplus thus made. The boss coolies are entirely crestfallen, having thought it possible to make money on the job. They have lost all along, and have no prospects now of recovering their losses. Fortunately I had made a little reserve of money, or we should long ago have been stranded in an unknown region without a friend to assist us, the magistrates having a direct interest in depriving us of our rations, etc.

February 12th.—We marched at 6 o'clock this morning, and the yamenites were in attendance, begging me not to report the matter of their shortcomings at Cheng-tu, and they would furnish all the supplies. I thanked them, and reminded them that it was yesterday that I required food for my men and horses; such things were useless to me just now, as I could not carry them. They then offered the cash, but as it weighs something like three piculs—a load for four men—I could not see the joke of carrying such a burden, seeing I have already advanced the coolies cash enough for the next two days, so I left the wretches to enjoy the lucre they love so much, although it is a great burden for me to be deprived of food and fodder for so many days in succession, especially as I have to pay higher prices than usual—indeed famine prices—to-day, for everything we require.

We went through the city out of the south gate, where a few houses only do duty for a suburb, and crossed a small stream on a low spar bridge. The stream, however, swells to river-size in the rainy season, and a fine nine-arched stone bridge spans it a little further east. We now crossed a fine plain, with green fields and trees, towns and villages, here and there. Some of the mills used for hulling rice and grinding rape-seeds for oil are made of a stone trough with a pivot in the centre,

and two stones running on edge, one behind the other, attached to a weighted arm. Any animal is attached to the other end of the arm, or even to the same end, but beyond the circle or trough, and the driver sits on the arm over or near the wheels or stones—a rude contrivance. We crossed several small streams on flat stone bridges, some of the buttresses being ornamented with dragons. We halted for breakfast at a small market town of thirty families called Hsian-hua P'u, where everything was scarce and dear. I saw a handsome young woman and several good looking ones all clean and neatly dressed, going on a visit to some of their relations, this being the 5th day of the first moon. To-morrow is also considered a lucky day; but the seventh of the moon is always thought a most unlucky day, such as evil spirits alone select for going abroad on. About noon we sighted a pagoda ahead, and an hour later passed through the large town called Wei-cheng, the regular stage; but being in a hurry we go twenty li further. Here I saw fine sugar cane for sale everywhere, brought from beyond Mien-chou. It is over one-and-a-half inches in diameter, and everybody chews it as a common thing. I saw a string of five Shen-si mules, each carrying two loads of cotton, which, with their pack saddles makes a load of 270 catties or 260 lbs. They do a whole day's journey of sixty to ninety li without halting for food or rest, and so on for twenty to thirty days regularly. The mules are fed entirely upon about 16 lbs. of peas, three sheng each, about the same or double the volume of bran, and some 12 or 14 lbs. of rice-straw here; but millet-straw, or rather small rice-straw, in the northern provinces. They are all in excellent condition, and travel at the rate of about three miles an hour. The little native ponies are also a marvellous breed in their way, carrying a load of about a hundred catties of stuff and a man over all, and hurrying up-hill, tail on end, like anything, over rocks, down steps, anywhere, as sure-footed as goats, and as strong as our larger animals. Although we had no very high mountains to cross to-day the road was by no means a level or easy one, as we had to climb several steep ascents in order to get over low ranges of hills; it was tiresome work for everyone. At 2.45 we sighted a small square pagoda, and shortly afterwards passed to the right of it, then into a market town called Cheng-hsiang P'u, where we halted for the night, having done about 72 li to-day—called 80. Seventy families, I am told, inhabit this town; but there must be many people in each family, to judge by the number of persons who gather at each door to see me pass.

FOOCHOW.

News reaches us from the City that conclusive evidence having been adduced concerning the identity of one of the three culprits charged with the murder of the Captain of the *Orchard Mandarin*, which occurred some years ago, he was executed in the City on Sunday last (4th instant.) There appears to be considerable doubt about the guilt of the remaining two prisoners, who although being subjected to fearful torture, are most obdurate, and interrogation appears useless for the purpose of extracting confessions of their guilt.

We learn that during the thunderstorm which passed over Foochow, on Saturday afternoon last, (3rd May) a Chinawoman aged fifty years, who was returning home from market through the village of Ti Kio Tao was struck by the lightning. Owing to the superstition of the Chinese, the corpse was allowed to remain exposed to the rays of the sun for several days, and was a fearful state of putrefaction before the relatives of the deceased were made acquainted with the fatality, and had the body removed.

For some weeks past it has been rumoured amongst the Chinese that Amoy had been selected by the French for their first attack, and hence considerable excitement, we hear, has prevailed amongst the natives of that port. The Authorities of Foochow appear now to be under the impression that the *venue* is to be changed, and that this City will be the first bombarded. Fearing this, 20,000 Cantonese soldiers have been sent for, and are shortly expected to arrive in Foochow with a view to protecting the City.

The Imperial Chinese Telegraphs appear to be working very badly, incorrectly, and slowly, it taking from thirteen to seventeen hours to get a message from Shanghai to this port, and vice versa. We suppose, like all other undertakings controlled by Chinese alone, even the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs will sink into apathy and ruin. We have so many illustrations before us of failure in previous undertakings, where the Chinese have the absolute management, that we feel confident that even the Telegraphs in China, so energetically begun, will have the common end of all enterprise and progress in China, while directed by themselves.

We learn of a serious faction fight having occurred on Friday last, the 2nd inst., at a place called Tu'en Louk Canton, situated a short distance from Pagoda Anchorage. The *casus belli* appears to have arisen through a disputed right to make a water-course for the irrigation of some land. Although the belligerents mustered about five hundred strong on either side, and the affray lasted for two days, only four natives were killed, and a few seriously injured. The services of three hundred native soldiers being brought into requisition, order has since been restored, and the relatives of those deceased having put in a claim for consequential damages, the question is under the consideration of the Foochow native authorities.—Herald.

NAGASAKI.

On the 13th March last, proceedings were instituted in the U. S. Ministerial Court at Tokio, before Mr. Bingham, U. S. Minister, in which General Van Buren, U. S. Consul General, charged Dr. Tripler, an American citizen residing at Yokohama, with slander, damages being laid at \$5,000. The case occupied the attention of the Court for a number of days up to the 4th ultimo, on which date the concluding evidence was given, and the Judge announced that his decision in the matter would be given in due course. We now hear that judgment has been delivered in favour of the Plaintiff, with \$20 damages, and Defendant to pay all costs. Plaintiff conducted his own case throughout; Messrs. Weiller and Lichfield appeared for Defendant.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 1st.—The principal portion of this day's Gazette is occupied with a Joint Memorial from Tso Tsung-t'ang and Yang Ch'ang-chün reporting the result of a survey they have held with the object of draining the Hung-tse Hu and relieving the pressure in the Sü-i and Huai Rivers which flow into the Grand Canal in the district known as Kiang-pei. The Memorialist left Nanking on the 1st February and reached Ch'ing-chiang on the 8th where he met Yang Ch'ang-chün and two Taoists. The party then set to work to make a careful survey of the Hung-tse Lake and its outlets, assisted by experts. The survey lasted eight days, after which the party returned to Ch'ing-chiang and held a consultation, the results of which are given at length in the joint report. It is impossible to follow the Memorialists through this report, which begins with names of

places that cannot be identified without the aid of a local map. The result of their deliberations is, in sum, that it will be necessary to provide a channel for the diversion of the surplus waters of the two rivers above mentioned through the bed of the old Yellow River into the sea, other means being taken to drain the Hung-tse Lake, the bed of which at present may be likened to the head of an axe laid on its side, viz: high at one end and low at the other. The labour necessary to carry out this scheme will be costly and long, but, the Memorialists remark, there is nothing that human effort cannot accomplish provided that expense be not spared or trouble finched from. Operations will be conducted on a gradual scale, and the first step that it is proposed to take is to establish a central office of River Works at Ch'ing-chiang, which will be presided over by an officer of high rank, who will, with the aid of competent assistants, make a careful estimate of the cost of the proposed works which will be submitted to Tseng Kuoch'ian, the acting Governor-General.

(2) The officers in charge of the Imperial Mausolea report the conclusion of a special sacrificial service conducted by a Lamaist *Hutuktu* and abbot with their company of priests under the supervision of the President Wu-lai-hsi-ch'ung-a, at a Mausoleum of the late Empress Dowager. The party, which rested on its journey at the Imperial Lodges, resumed their destination on the 5th of March. On the 6th the Mausoleum was reverently visited by the President, and on the 7th the *Hutuktu* and his following brought the various offerings to the Mausoleum where they were received by the Memorialists. A yellow table having been set in front of the Hall in which the Tablet is placed, the Letter, *Hata*, Buddhist images, and Portrait were placed thereon, the Tibetan incense and red carpets being arranged on either side. The President then advanced to the *yitieh t'ai*, and performed obeisance, after which the *Hutuktu* and priests were called on to advance and recite their litany, followed by a service in one of the side chapels. The Buddhist images were then placed in position in the building assigned for that purpose, and the Letter and *Hata* were burnt. The supplies of incense and carpets that had been brought were put aside for use on subsequent occasions, and the Portrait was placed in a yellow box and deposited in the Lung Fu Ssi.

April 2nd.—(1) Feng Ying-shou, Censor of the Chiang-nan Circuit, presents a Memorial on the subject of the Great Triennial Scrutiny, or examination held by high authorities in each province into the conduct of the territorial officials under their jurisdiction. The writer complains of the unsatisfactory manner in which the scrutiny is conducted, regard being merely had to each official's general reputation for possessing the qualities required. In reality examination ought to be made into the state of each department or district, and the officer in charge of it judged according to the condition of the people. This will be the real test of his capabilities as a ruler and administrator. If the people are found to be prosperous, happy, and contented, then the official in charge of them may be considered worthy of commendation. The Memorialist also quotes Decrees of the Emperors Kang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung, showing that this question of the efficiency of the scrutinies had already been brought to the notice of the Emperor, and that the same faults which are now complained of were in existence even then. He urges that care in the selection of good magistrates and removal of bad ones will bear ample fruits in the increased happiness and prosperity of the population of the country. The wealth of the people will increase so much that the payment of the regular taxes can be enforced without oppression being felt; and the general improvement in morality will produce diminution of civil

and criminal proceedings in the courts. The Memorialist begs that a Decree may be issued to the Governors-General and Governors of provinces to conduct the scrutiny in accordance with the principles now suggested.

(3) A Supplementary Memorial by the same Censor is attached to the foregoing one. It happens occasionally that an official receives a high character at the time of the scrutinies and is afterwards discovered to be an untrustworthy person, in which case the high authorities who commended him become liable to a penalty. Thus, at the last Metropolitan Scrutiny, Fu-chih, an officer of the Board of Revenue, was placed in the first class, and was afterwards convicted of receiving and distributing bribes to the amount of Tls. 4,000 in the great "Yunnan Accounts" case. He was sentenced to banishment, and the high officials who had previously commended him were degraded two steps and transferred to another appointment and not allowed to commute their punishment. At the same time Ts'ui Tsun-i, Yunnan Grain Taotai, who had previously been declared to be a man of unusually superior qualities, was convicted of using Tls. 23,400 of public money to bribe various persons at Peking, where he had come on business connected with the "Yunnan Accounts." He was cashiered after his death, and the money was ordered to be recovered from his family. The high authorities who had commended him were sentenced to be degraded two steps and transferred, but were allowed to commute the penalty, their offence being an official one. Though Ts'ui Tsun-i's crime appears at least as grave as Fu-chih's, the authorities in his case received a lighter punishment; but this was done perhaps in order strongly to mark the difference between their fault in wrongly giving him a good character, and their much heavier offence in not preventing his misappropriation of public money, for which a severer penalty was inflicted on them. But the Memorialist is of opinion that the term official offences should be used very sparingly. They differ utterly from private offences. No servant of the state can entirely avoid official offences. If he does, it will be from excessive caution, which impairs his administration. They are not considered a blemish or a disgrace. But reckless commendation of worthless officers ought not to be allowed to be classed among them. Otherwise, high officials will be tempted to become careless, the Great Triennial Scrutinies will be lightly considered, and even favouritism and bribery will become rife. No words can be strong enough to describe what the effect of such a state of affairs would finally be on the character of the officials, and consequently on the government of the country and the prosperity of the people. The Memorialist begs that instructions may be given to the Board of Civil Office to pay special attention to the distinction between these two classes of offences in the revision of the laws which is now going on. He commends his suggestions, which are made on behalf of the fundamental principles of government, to the attention of His Imperial Majesty.

(4) The Governor of Kiangsu asks that rewards may be given, according to custom, to the officials concerned in the transport to Tientsin of tribute rice from the Province of Kiang-su during the year before last. The transport was successfully conducted by means of Shanghai and Tientsin junks and the steamers of the China Merchants' Company. The total quantity of grain carried was 724,000 piculs. There is, however, this difficulty. In consequence of a Memorial of Chang P'ei-lun, it has been forbidden that any grade higher than the fifth should be bestowed, and officials who belong to the regular staff of the province are to be excluded. As this rule was made after the services in question were rendered, are

they to come under it or not?—The Imperial Rescript orders the Board concerned to report on the subject.

April 3rd (1).—Hsi-hsi, Superintendent of Customs for Kuangtung, (the Hoppo), requests His Majesty's instructions before starting for his post.

(2) The Comptroller of the Imperial Household presents a Memorial on behalf of Tè-feng, an officer of the Guards.—Tè hui, elder brother of Tè-feng, and husband of an Imperial Princess, died a number of years ago without offspring, and a son whom he had adopted also died in the year 1866, since which time he has had no descendants to preserve the line of succession. Tè-feng prays that his own eldest son, A-k'o-tung-a, who has received hereditary rank of the first class, may be made the son by adoption of the deceased Tè-hui.—The Imperial Rescript has already been recorded.

(3) The Governor of Chekiang in a Postscript Memorial reports that he has appointed Expectant Taotai Ma Ssu-liang (馬嗣良) to be Acting Taotai of the Ningpo, Shao-hsing and T'ai-chow Circuit, with charge of the Ningpo Custom House, in place of Jui-chang, who has been promoted to the Salt Commissionership of Kuangtung. Ma Ssu-liang is a man of shrewdness and experience and capable of fulfilling the duties of the post.—Rescript: It is noted.

(4) A Postscript Memorial of Ts'en Yü-ying, Governor-General of Yunnan and Kueichow. On the 9th of December last a Decree of His Majesty reached the Memorialist, saying that it had been represented to the Throne that Lin Shao-yuan when acting as Governor of Kueichow had spent the money in the treasury in a reckless manner. Previously to this a charge had been brought against Lin Shao-yuan and other persons of wasting the provincial funds, and the Memorialist had consequently appointed a commission to go to Kueichow and investigate the matter. The result of the inquiry having been reported by the Memorialist, the Board of Civil Office found that Lin and the Acting Commissioner of Finance, Sung-ch'ang, should both be dismissed from the public service. A Decree embodying this sentence was communicated to the Memorialist on the 27th of December and was duly carried out.

Secondly, as regards Wu Tè-pu, Financial Commissioner for Kueichow, the Memorialist has to inform His Majesty that this officer, who has since died, had done a certain amount of good service, but still was a man of only second-rate reputation. Will His Majesty please to decide if an account of his services is to be communicated to the Historiographer's Office for the sake of being placed on record?

Thirdly, when the Memorialist was Governor of Kueichow, he entrusted the business of making the Miao-tzu adopt the Chinese costume and of establishing schools among them to Wu Tzu-fa, an Acting Taotai, who was known and trusted by the Miao-tzu. Afterwards the Memorialist's successor in office gave another officer charge of this work, under whom there are reasons to fear it was not carried out satisfactorily, there being a certain amount of oppression coupled with false representations as to what was going on. If the business be again entrusted to Wu Tzu-fa, who has now been appointed Provincial Land-tax Commissioner, we may hope that it will be properly completed.

The Imperial Rescript was to the effect that the account of the services of Wu Tè-pu communicated to the Historiographer's Office is to be at once withdrawn; the remainder of the Memorial is approved.

(5) P'an Wei reports the measures he has adopted for the relief of the people in certain distressed districts of Kiang-si. In January last a decree reached the Memorialist directing him to adopt measures

submitted, resigning his appointment, and requesting to be allowed to retain his rank during his absence from Shanghai, as he will possibly apply to be attached to some battalion for instruction, whilst in England.

Decided to comply with this request.

New Market Lot.—Letter from Mr. J. W. Hart submitted, enclosing tracing showing the water service required for the New Market, and stating that the total cost of mains, service pipes, &c., will be Tls. 255, with an additional sum of Tls. 70 if the Waterworks' Company are required to supply the necessary fittings, say India-rubber hose, nozzle-pipes, &c.

The Council consider that arrangements should be made at once for having the market thoroughly cleaned every afternoon, and it is decided to have the water service supplied according to Mr. Hart's plan.

Consul for Portugal, &c.—Letter from Mr. J. O. de Carvalho submitted, intimating that he has been appointed Consul of the first-class for Portugal, and that he has also taken over charge of the Spanish Vice-Consulate.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Reports.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE PROPRIETORS.

The Directors present their Thirty-third Annual Report, and submit to their Co-proprietors the General Statement and Balance Sheet for the year 1883, duly audited, showing a balance at credit of Profit and Loss of £7,367 7s. 2d., after making all appropriations for bad and doubtful debts and depreciations.

The Directors, while regretting the result of the year's operations, would beg to refer the Shareholders to their Circular of 23th July last, in which they stated the delay in satisfactorily realising certain outstandings and the continued depreciation in Rupee Paper, as reasons for carrying on the balance appearing available for division on the 30th June, until the Accounts for the complete year should be dealt with.

These Accounts show that, including the balance of £1,782 12s. 10d. brought down from the previous year, the whole earnings for the 1883 were £247,691 14s. 0d. From these have to be deducted Expenses of Management (for Head Office, 7 Branches, 5 Agencies, and 27 Sub-Agencies) £163,392 8s. 3d. Provision appropriated for Bad and Doubtful Debts £60,562 17s. 0d. Depreciation in Government Securities 16,359 0 0

240,314 6 10

Leaving the balance shown in the Accounts £7,367 7 2

That, under existing circumstances, the Bank has been able to write off nearly £77,000 against depreciations (almost entirely on account of old outstandings), is an evidence of the substantial value of the business and connection, and of the zeal and efficiency of its officers.

The expenses are more than £10,000 below the previous year; and, as the reduced scale of salaries only takes effect from the beginning of 1884, further economies will appear in future Accounts.

It is not, however, by reduction of expenses that the Bank's position can be materially improved; the main difficulty is that which has stood in the way from the year 1878, namely, the unproductive assets in the shape of property and securities, which the Bank has had to take possession of or foreclose, and on which it has had to spend money in order to maintain and improve them, with a view to advantageous realisation. The circumstances of business in Ceylon and Mauritius have retarded realisation, but the properties have improved in value since the last Report and Meeting, and only patience is wanted for working out a good result. Under the circumstances the Directors have again most carefully considered the valuation of

all the unproductive assets of the Bank; and, whilst believing, from examination of the Reports and Estimates, that the present values are only such as ought to be realised under fairly favourable conditions, they have come to the conclusion that it is expedient to deal with the subject in a comprehensive manner.

It is, therefore, the intention of the Directors, so soon as the contemplated change in the Bank's constitution renders such a course practicable, to propose to the Shareholders to make such a reduction in the nominal amount of the Bank's Capital as would cover once for all the entire depreciation of the Capital fixed abroad in silver currency countries, as well as the possible further depreciation of the now unproductive assets.

The total amount which can be reckoned in this class, has been so largely diminished by the policy of the Directors during late years, that the position is very different now from what it was in 1878/9; and it has become at length practicable to deal with the matter in the manner proposed. Taking the total as certainly now not exceeding £2,000,000, the Directors believe that ample provision would be made for both delay and possible loss on the eventual realisation by an allowance of 25 per cent. of £500,000.

A reduction in the nominal value of the shares from £25 to £12 10s. would render disposable for the above-named purposes the sum of £750,000. Of this, in round numbers, £180,000 would be applicable to cover the depreciation before referred to in capital fixed abroad, and £570,000 (being £73,000 in excess of the above estimates) would be treated as a special provision against any eventual losses on the unproductive assets; all proceeds of realisations in respect of the £570,000 being devoted to the building up of the Reserve Fund.

It is obvious that no reduction in the nominal amount of the shares can affect the assets or their real value; while the provision for putting the Capital Account on a proper basis will facilitate the application of current profits for dividend purposes, and the gradual restoration of the Reserve.

The Bill for enabling the Bank to register as a Limited Company (with the same liability of the Shareholders, namely, £25 per Share, payable in the event of liquidation only, and thereby affording exactly the same security for customers as heretofore), has been introduced in the House of Commons, and is in a fair way to be passed.

The Directors have to announce the retirement from the Board of a valued colleague, Mr. James Fraser, who is, however, now taking an active part in the management of a Company lately formed for the introduction of fresh capital into the island of Mauritius.

They have satisfaction in announcing that to fill this vacancy Mr. Malcolm D. McEachern has consented to join the Board. This gentleman represents large Australian interests, and is a partner in the London firm of McIlwraith, McEachern and Co.

Mr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Oliphant, and Mr. Elias are the Directors who retire by rotation, and the Court have pleasure in recommending them for re-election.

The Shareholders will be called upon to elect two Auditors for the present year.

JOHN YOUNG,
Chairman.

Threadneedle Street,
4th April, 1884.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET of the 31st December, 1883.

Liabilities.		£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing interest	761,109	14	2	
" Bills of Exchange in circulation	1,785,381	16	0	
" Balances due to other Banks	484,641	9	11	
" Cash Deposited not bearing interest	1,689,822	5	8	
" Cash Deposited bearing interest	5,007,116	9	6	
Total due to the Public	9,728,071	15	3	

To Capital paid up (fixed abroad at par)	£1,500,000	0	0
" Reserved Surplus Fund	13,672	4	5
" Dividends, remaining unpaid	1,607	5	0
" Balance of Profit and Loss	7,367	7	2
" Loss after defraying all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	223,726	7	2

Less—			
Depreciation of Government Securities for the year 1883	16,359	0	0
	7,367	7	2

Due to Shareholders	1,522,646	16	7
	£11,250,718	11	10

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	891,046	9	1	
" Balance due from other Banks	325,199	11	8	
" Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	9,741	4	6	
	£1,225,987	5	3	

" Government Securities—				
Consols and India Government Sterling Loans	£320,725	0	0	
E. I. Rupee Paper held in India and London	497,726	8	9	
	808,450	8	9	

" Landed or other Property of the Corporation—				
Consisting of Freehold Premises in London, India, Ceylon, China, Australia, Mauritius and Japan	214,002	12	4	
" Debts secured by Landed or other Property	280,931	13	4	

" Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads and exclusive of Debts abandoned as bad—viz:—				
Bills of Exchange purchased	£22,246,164	2	4	
Bills and Notes discounted	2,899,810	4	1	
Loans and Advances	3,470,373	5	9	
	8,618,356	12	2	
	£11,250,718	11	10	

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS for the year ending 31st December, 1883.

To Current Expenses, including Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Salaries of Managers and Establishments at Head Office and at the various Branches, Rents, Taxes, Estimates, and all other charges for the six months ending 30th June, 1883	84,653	0	5
Do do 31st December, 1883	78,739	7	10
" Depreciation of Government Securities for the year 1883	16,359	0	0
" Balance of Profit and Loss	7,367	7	2
	£187,118	15	5

		£	s.	d.
By Balance undivided at 30th Dec., 1882	4,782	12	10	
" Amount of Gross Profits for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1883, after providing for bad and doubtful debts	110,273	5	5	
" Ditto for Six Months ending 31st Dec., 1883	72,062	17	2	
	£187,118	15	5	

EDWIN BRETT, Chief Manager.

JOHN S. SCRYMGEOUR, Chief Accountant.

GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
LUCAS D. SANDERMAN,
ROBERT STEWART, } Directors.

Examined and found correct:—
J. R. ROBERTSON, } Auditors.
S. RAWSON,

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders a General Statement of the affairs of the Bank up to 31st December last, comprising Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and Reserve Fund Account.

The net profit for the half-year, after providing for all charges and bad and doubtful debts, amounts to £46,331. 0s. 8d., to which has to be added £24,154. 5s. 1d. brought forward from last half-year, making together £50,485. 5s. 10d.

The Directors have appropriated the above amount as follows: £24,973. 19s. 8d. has been added to Reserve Fund, (bringing that fund up to £50,000) £18,750 to payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and £6,761. 6s. 2d. carried forward to present half-year.

The holdings of Rupee Paper have been further reduced since 31st December, and now consist of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paper, valued in the books at £82½ per 1,000 Rupees.

The retiring Directors are Mr. E. J. Daniell, and Mr. J. N. Bullen who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

As intimated in the last Report, Mr. Thomas Scott, of the firm of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., of Singapore, will be proposed as a Director in the room of Mr. George Garden Nicol resigned.

Mr. Geo. Christian, one of the Auditors, being absent from England, the Directors have invited Mr. Griffiths, of Messrs. Deloitte, Devers, Griffiths and Co., Public Accountants, to audit the Accounts for the past half-year in conjunction with Mr. Tendron.

The Shareholders will, as usual, have to appoint Auditors for the current year.

65, Old Broad Street,
31st March, 1884.

GENERAL BALANCE at 31st December, 1883.

Liabilities.	
Dr.	
Capital Paid up (Fixed abroad at par) ..	£750,000 0 0
Reserve Fund ..	50,000 0 0
Deposits:—	
Repayable on demand ..	£265,323 19 6
For fixed periods ..	2,120,582 19 8
	2,385,906 19 2
Bills payable:—	
Drafts on London Bankers 1,078,414 8 10	
Head Office and Branches ..	445,710 17 2
Drafts on Continental Bankers and other Agents, 137,283 13 5	
	1,659,414 19 4
Notes in Circulation ..	732,250 11 6
Loans Payable ..	817,043 8 6
Due to Agents and Correspondents ..	79,392 3 11
Sundry Creditors (Rebates, Exchange Adjustments, etc.) ..	63,545 0 4
Profit and Loss Account ..	25,511 6 2
	£7,168,664 8 11

Assets.

Cr.	
Cash in hand ..	£435,331 9 10
Cash at Bankers ..	180,593 19 2
Money at Call ..	17,000 0 0
Bullion:—On hand ..	£191,406 0 1
In transitu ..	377,095 17 4
	568,501 17 5
Government and other Stocks:—	
Indian Govt. Rupee Paper ..	401,879 8 6
Loans ..	100,280 0 0
Indian Railway Guaranteed Stocks ..	10,090 0 0
Bombay Port Trust Bonds ..	22,250 0 0
	534,379 8 6
Bills Receivable ..	3,104,564 19 8
Bills Discounted ..	384,062 19 10
Loans Receivable and Advances ..	1,445,109 15 6
Freehold Banking Premises ..	207,671 16 9
Due by Agents and Correspondents ..	36,590 14 11
Sundry Debtors (Rebates, Exchange Adjustments, etc.) ..	254,954 7 5
	£7,168,664 8 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To Expenses of Management at Head Office, Twelve Branches and Three Sub-Agencies ..	£40,420 14 9
„ Amount written off for bad and doubtful debts ..	10,979 4 11
„ Balance appropriated as follows:—	
Added to Reserve Fund ..	£24,973 19 8
Dividend for Half-year at 5% per ann. ..	£18,750 0 0
Carried forward 6,761 6 2	
	25,511 6 2
	50,485 5 10
	£101,885 5 6

Cr.	
By Balance at 30th June, 1883 ..	£4,154 5 1
„ Gross Profit for half-year ending 31st December, 1883, after providing for depreciation in Rupee Paper (valuing $4\frac{1}{2}$ at 52) ..	97,731 0 5
	£101,885 5 6

By Balance brought down ..	£6,761 6 2
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RESERVE FUND.

Dr.	
To Balance ..	£50,000 0 0
	£50,000 0 0
Cr.	
By Balance at 30th June, 1883 ..	£25,026 0 4
„ Amount transferred from Profit and Account ..	24,973 19 8
	£50,000 0 0

By Balance brought down .. £50,000 0 0

J. N. BULLEN, } Directors.
Wm. SCOTT, }
J. A. MAITLAND, }
W. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Geo. E. BARNARD, Chief Accountant.
We have examined the returns of Bills of Exchange, Local Bills discounted, and other Securities held by the Bank and its several Agencies, as transmitted from the several Managers, and are satisfied that such Bills and Securities are available. We consider that sufficient provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts.
F. TENDRON, F.C.A.
JOHN G. GRIFFITHS, F.C.A. } Auditors.
London, 31st March, 1884.

Musements.

THE FLOWER SHOW.

Committee:—Mrs. BELL, Mme. DE BERNIERES, Mrs. COUTTS, Mrs. FEARON, Mrs. GLOVER, Mrs. HUGHES, Mme. LEMAIRE, Mrs. LUHSEN, Mrs. VINCENT SMITH, Mrs. WETMORE.

Honorary Secretary:—Mrs. LINDSAY.

Lady Judges:—Mrs. HITCH, Madame LEMAIRE and Mrs. L. S. LITTLE.

Judges:—Dr. BURGE, Mr. J. WILSON and Mr. GEO. R. CORNER.

The tenth Annual Flower Shower of Shanghai was opened on Wednesday. It had been feared that on account of the absence from China of some of the most prominent of the exhibitors at recent shows, and on account of other unfavourable circumstances, this year's horticultural display would be a somewhat poor one, but luckily these fears have proved unfounded. For variety and excellence of exhibits the present show compares very favourably with most of its predecessors. The forehouse in front of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s long was, as on previous occasions, lent for the purpose of the show. A spacious tent was erected to receive the flowers, a temporary band-stand was provided, a few garden seats were dotted about the grass-plot, and a pleasant little promenade was thus formed, the whole being carefully shielded from the prying eyes of curious natives on all but the river side with a high fence of bamboos and matting. A few choice evergreens marked the entrance to the tent, and on entering the view which met the eyes was in every way as pleasing as could possibly be expected, the multitudes of choice plants having been very tastefully and carefully arranged. Immediately opposite the entrance were the various exhibits of cut flowers—baskets, epergnes, vases in glass and china, bowls and other choice receptacles for flowers, brimming over with beautiful arrangements of blossoms and leaves. In addition to the numerous plants exhibited in the various classes mentioned in the list below, there were many other rare and beautiful flowers and ferns lent by the Garden Committee. The shows of fuchsias, geraniums, lobelias, calceolarias and many other popular garden flowers were exceedingly good, and among the specimens sent in for competition for the prizes for rarer plants were some beautiful gloxinias, arbutilons and other choice flowers. The show of roses was rather poor, but this was due in a great measure to the excessive heat, which, in an hour or two brought the prettiest buds out into more than full-blown flowers. Other plants, too, suffered considerably during their transportation from their homes in the Bubbling Well Road and other distant parts to the scene of the show; while pansies, violets, forget-me-nots, nemophilos and many other flowers would have presented a better appearance had it not been for the extremely changeable weather which we have been experiencing lately. At one end of the tent, objects of special interest, stood the decorated tables, the prizes for which were to be awarded by popular suffrage. Each visitor to the exhibition received a voting ticket, with which he recorded his vote for the table which, in his

opinion, was most beautifully adorned. In all seven ladies competed for these prizes, each one of them having evidently bestowed a vast amount of care and time upon the arrangement of her flowers. The taste displayed by the exhibitors necessarily varied in degree, but nearly all the tables were exceedingly pretty, and in two or three cases the effects produced were remarkably pleasing. Table No. 1 was adorned entirely with white roses set among fern sprays and pretty green leaves. In spite of the lack of variety, however, the effect was charmingly pure and pleasing. For tasteful arrangement it was certainly equal to any in the exhibition, and but for the lack of colouring, which rendered it a little less effective than one or two others, it would probably have been very nearly first favourite. In the centre of No. 2 stood a high pyramid formed of faded roses, cornflowers, ears of corn and various blossoms tied here and there with blue ribbon, while surrounding it on the table lay other large blue bows of satin encircling bunches of flowers. The effect was extraordinary, and there was a superabundance of big bows. No. 3 was a pretty arrangement of glass flower-stands, covered with grasses, maple and other leaves, and containing pretty bouquets of blush roses, cornflowers and arum calla lilies. The fourth table was decorated with an exceedingly pretty design, the arrangement and selection of the blossoms and leaves betokening a remarkable sense of harmony in colouring. The flowers selected were white roses, yellows pansies, heliotropes and calceolarias, arranged amid dark and light maple leaves, maiden-hair and davalia fern-leaves. The next table was numbered seven, table five and six being non-existent. It was adorned entirely with pansies of various hues, and fuchsias, making a very pretty effect as they hung around a handsome glass epergne and flower-glasses. No. 8 was a very remarkable and beautiful design which attracted a great deal of attention, and which was evidently from the first prime favourite with the voters. It was formed of very pretty glass vases, and little mirrors giving the effect of water. The flowers used were solely tea roses and nemophilos, with dark and light maple leaves and sprays of maiden-hair and other varieties of ferns. The design, though perhaps a trifle too artificial, was exceedingly pretty and striking, and the beautiful delicacy and harmony of the arrangement of colours made the whole effect remarkably pleasing. The last table, numbered 9, was adorned with three China bowls, overflowing with beautiful leaves and clusters of roses. Among the designs in cut-flowers, too, many were exceedingly pretty, the prizes in these cases being awarded by a committee of lady judges. The small tables especially had been arranged with a great deal of taste, the first prize being taken by a table very prettily decorated with white roses and calceolarias. The collection of ferns was more than up to the usual standard, there being a marked advance in the exhibits of maiden-hair ferns of all sorts; and the group of ferns exhibited by Mr. Drummond Hay, which took the first prize in this class, was in a special degree remarkable for the variety and beauty of the specimens. Some fine tree ferns and other exhibits in this class were marked "not for competition," being lent by the Public Garden Committee. The show of vegetable was augmented by a display of luscious-looking preserved fruits exhibited by Messrs. Mustard & Co. The Flower Show was well attended during the afternoon, a large proportion of the visitors being ladies. The following selection of music was played by the capital band of H.G.M.S. Stosch:—

- 1.—Mit Bomben und Granaten Biele.
- 2.—Overture: Berlin wie es Weint und Lacht Conradi.
- 3.—Chor and Aria from "Belisar" Donizetti.
- 4.—Frühlingslieder, Waltz Merzdorf.
- 5.—Fortuna Quadrille Carl.

- 6.—Auf der Wandschaft.....*Clarens.*
 7.—Per Lustige Trompeter, Polka.....*Seidl.*
 8.—Carmen, Marsch.....*Latam.*

The result of the voting for the prize for table decoration was announced soon after 6 o'clock as follows:—

Table 8—Mrs. Mackenzie	148 votes.
4—Miss Fearon	66 "
1—Mrs. Sassoon	33 "
2—Mme. Lühsen	25 "
9—Mme. de Bernières.....	24 "
7—Mrs. Veitch	21 "
3—Mrs. Dodwell	12 "

The first prize is therefore awarded by a large majority to the table decorated by Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Fearon taking the second prize and Mrs. Sassoon the third.

The following is the list of the prizes awarded, those for cut-flowers being adjudicated upon by the lady judges and the others by Messrs. Wilson, Burge and Corner:—

Plants in Pots.

- Rose, Yellow—Mr. D. Hay, 1st & 2nd.
 Pink—Mr. Fabrie, 1st.
 Geraniums, Scarlet—Mr. Drummond, 1st and 2nd; Mrs. Mackenzie, Honourable Mention.
 White—Mrs. Fearon, 1st & 2nd.
 Pink—Mrs. Fearon, 1st.
 Geraniums, Fancy—Mr. Drummond, 1st; Mme. de Bernières, 2nd.
 Double Scarlet—Mr. Drummond, 1st.
 Ivy Pink—C.M.S.N. Co., 1st; Mme. Lühsen, 2nd.
 Scented—Mr. Drummond, 1st and 2nd.
 Polargonium—Mr. Dyce, 1st and 2nd; C.M.S.N. Co., 3rd; Mr. Harvie, Honourable Mention.
 Begonias—Mr. Drummond, 1st; Mr. D. Hay, 2nd; Mr. Shaw, 3rd.
 Calceolarias—Mr. Dyce, 1st and 2nd; Mrs. Lindsay, 3rd.
 Polargonium, French Fancy—Mrs. Fearon, 1st and 2nd.
 Gloxinias—Mr. Shaw, 1st.
 Specimen Camellia—Mr. W. Buchanan, 2nd.
 Cinerarias—Mrs. Coutts, 1st; Mr. D. Hay, 2nd.
 Fuchsias—Single, White—Mr. Dyce, 1st; Mrs. Fearon, 2nd and 3rd.
 Fuchsias—Single, Red—Doo Shun-hsing, 1st.
 Fuchsias—Double, Red—Mrs. Fearon, 1st.
 Clematis—Mr. Drummond, 1st; Mr. Dyce, 2nd.
 Verbenas—Mrs. Lindsay, 1st.
 Lemon Verbenas—Mrs. Wetmore, 1st.
 Panies—Mr. Drummond, 1st.
 Petunias—double—Mrs. Wetmore, 1st; Mr. Dyce, 2nd.
 Spirea—Mrs. Coutts, 2nd.
 Sweet Peas—Mrs. Hitch, 1st.
 Heliotrope—Mme. Lühsen, 1st and 2nd.
 Musk—Mr. D. Hay, 1st.
 Nasturtium—Mrs. Sassoon, 1st.
 Fox Glove—Mrs. Fearon, 1st; Mr. D. Hay, 2nd.
 Azaleas—Mrs. J. Simpson, 1st; Parsee Garden, 2nd; Mrs. Lindsay, 3rd.
 Forget-me-not—Mme. de Bernières, 1st.
 Specimen Annual—Mme. Lühsen, 1st.
 Mignonette—Mme. de Bernières, 1st; Mme. Lühsen, 2nd.
 Snagdragon—Mme. de Bernières, 1st.
 Lobelia—Mme. de Bernières, 1st; Country Club, 2nd.
 Specimen Orchid—Mrs. Hughes, 1st; Doo Shun-hsing, 2nd.
 Moss—Mrs. Westall, 1st; Mrs. Hubbe, 2nd.
 Specimen Fern—Mr. Hearn, 1st; Chow Sung-ko, 2nd; Mr. Drummond, 3rd.
 Specimen Shrub—Mr. Grant, 1st.
 Maiden Hair Fern—Mrs. Lindsay, 1st; Mrs. Coutts, 2nd; Mrs. Lindsay, 3rd.
 Best Collection of Ferns—Mr. D. Hay, 1st; Mrs. Hitch, 2nd; Mrs. Lindsay, 3rd.
 Ornamental Table of Ferns or Flowers—Mr. D. Hay, 1st; Mrs. Simpson, 2nd.
 Ornamental Stand of Ferns—Mrs. Simpson, 1st; C.M.S.N. Co., 2nd; Mr. Grant, 3rd.
 Fern Ball—Mrs. Coutts, 1st; Mr. Morris, 2nd.
 Tree Fern—C.M.S.N. Co., 1st; Mr. Hay, 2nd.
 Lily of the Valley—Akew, 1st.

- Arum Calla Lily—Mr. Hogg, 1st; Country Club, 2nd; Akew, 3rd.
 Cactus—Mr. Drummond, 1st; Mr. D. Hay, 2nd.
 Sago Plant—Country Club, 1st; Mr. Drummond, 2nd.
 English Ivy—Mrs. Glover, 1st; Mrs. Lindsay, 2nd.
 Variegated Leaves—Akew, 1st; Mrs. Coutts, 2nd.
 Rockwork with Ferns and, or, Creepers—Mme. Lühsen, 1st; Mr. R. Fergusson, 2nd; Mr. D. Hay, 3rd.
 Stumps, ornamented with Creepers—Mr. Drummond, 1st; Mr. D. Hay, 2nd.
 Japanese Maples—Mr. J. Wilson, 1st; Mr. Drummond, 2nd.
 Specimen Japanese Palm—C.M.S.N. Co., 1st; Mr. Hearn, 2nd.
 Tree Pine—Mr. Grant, 1st.
 Arbuton—Mr. Hogg, 1st; Mr. Hearn, 2nd.
 Japanese Fir Tree—Mr. Drummond, 1st; Doo Shun-hsing, 2nd.
 Extra Red Bloom—Mr. Drummond, 1st.

Cut Flowers.

- Hand Bouquet—Miss Shore.
 3 Button-hole Bouquets—Miss Fearon, 1st; Mrs. Sassoon, 2nd.
 Spray for a lady's dress—Miss Krickl, 1st and 2nd.
 The Best Arrangement of Cut Flowers in a Basket, Glass or Epergne—Mme. Lühsen, 1st; Mrs. Coutts, 2nd; Mrs. Mackenzie, 3rd.
 Small Table Decorations—Mrs. Dudgeon, 1st; Mme. Lühsen, 2nd; Mme. de Bernières, 3rd.
 4 Roses—Mrs. Sassoon, 1st; Mrs. Mackenzie, 2nd.
 3 Carnations—Mrs. Mackenzie, 1st.

Vegetables.

- 6 Kinds of Vegetables—M. de Bernières, 1st.
 2 Cauliflowers—Mr. Short, 1st; Mr. Wilson, 2nd.
 2 Cabbages—Mr. Wilson, 1st; Mr. Short, 2nd.
 2 Lettuces, Cos—Mr. Wilson, 1st; M. de Bernières, 2nd.
 2 Lettuces, Cabbage—M. de Bernières, 1st.
 1 Dish Parsley—Mr. Short, 1st; Mr. Dodwell, 2nd.
 50 Poles of Peas—Mr. Wilson, 1st; Mr. Welch, 2nd.
 20 Radishes, Turnip-rooted—Mr. T. Welch, 1st.
 20 Radishes, Long—Mr. Wilson, 1st.
 Mushrooms—Mr. Archer, 1st.
 Kulecole—Parsee Garden, 1st.
 Carrots—Mr. Hughes, 1st.
 Rhubarb—Mr. Wilson, 1st; Mr. Morris, 2nd.
 Leeks—Mr. Paterson, 1st; Parsee Garden, 2nd.
 Potatoes—Akew, 1st; Mr. Morris, 2nd.

Fruits.

- Strawberries—Mr. Short, 1st; Mr. Morris, 2nd.
 Oranges in Pot—China Merchants, 1st and 2nd.

SHANGHAI ART SOCIETY.

We shall soon arrive at the close of the opening year of the Shanghai Art Society. There are but next month's exhibits to be reviewed; after which, there will be a vacation for three months, during the hot weather. It is with very great pleasure that we find, considering the small circle of exhibitors which formed the nucleus of the Society, how successfully the objects of the Society have been arrived at. We have heard that the criticisms which have been made from time to time, especially those on the part of the Press, have not always been received as favourably as might have been wished. It should, however, be understood that, if the exhibits sometimes fell short of the expected standard, through the want of an experienced artist to point out the defects, the criticisms also, for the same reason, should have been received with a certain amount of indulgence. With the above remarks, we will now pass on, in review, to the greater part of the exhibits of Monday, having in view that exhibitors of a longer or shorter standing, i.e., those who have practised the art during a longer or shorter period, should be criticised accordingly.

In No. 1, "In the Jungle," we have evidently to deal with a beginner. This remark equally applies to No. 2, "Natural Scenery." We would advise both, especially the former, to apply themselves to copying less intricate subjects, following the original more accurately as No. 4 has done in "Wild Cats," the latter being a copy in pen and ink, the minute execution of which is worthy of an artist of higher pretensions. In No. 5 we have to deal with a peculiarly singular portrait of a Japanese, in which two extremes meet,—absolute black in the hair, eyes and coat, and absolute white in the face and shirt-collar. The author seems sufficiently talented as to justify us in supposing that constant application to the copying of good models would produce very favourable results. To return to No. 3, "Found,"—a rather poetical subject representing a maiden bringing home the lost lamb—the back ground and surroundings are so pronounced as to leave the subject almost lost in them. Certain critics, more experienced no doubt than ourselves, were heard to question whether the head of the lost lamb did not resemble more truly that of a small boy with bats' ears. We should have outstepped the bounds of discretion in thus being so severe, but would refer the author to what we have said in respect to No. 1 and No. 2.

On the back of this, the first stand of exhibits, we find a collection of small sketches which are to form part of an album, to be presented to the Honorary Secretary by the members of the Society collectively, in recognition of valuable services to which the success of this interesting Institution is in great part due. There we find a beautiful pen and ink sketch of a bridge. Also a man, fishing, already exhibited, a little water-colour of which we admired especially the sky and background. Then comes a sketch of Chefoo, true to nature, and well executed. Two other small sketches, wanting perhaps in boldness, which defect however the sobriety of the colour makes up for. Next in order we find a street scene in Shanghai, (evidently seen from a certain height) which with the card representing five little Chinese figures, will form a true recollection of life in China. We will also call attention to the following three pleasing water-colours, viz:—An effective sunset, a good estuary scene, and a true, though perhaps a little dull, night scene. Passing to the second stand, we find No. 7 and 10, two oil paintings of scenes in Italy, which seem true to nature, the work of a future artist, and are only wanting in softness to make them very creditable works. We are unable to give an opinion on No. 8. It is hardly begun. In No. 9, we have a large painting of really great merit. It would be difficult to state which of the different figures is the most perfect. In detail and arrangement it is highly praiseworthy. It consists of a motley group of articles amongst which we may note an ivory crucifix, a brass pot, a tambourine, a tea rose, some holly, etc., etc., all perfectly rendered. The "Two Mills" which form No. 11, have certain good points about them, that make us wonder at the stiffness of the water in one, and the proximity of the clouds to the roof of the mill in the other. On the back of the second stand, we find two copies of oil paintings after Lancret. The colouring is good and old fashioned, like the subject they represent; Lancret, however, surely never painted such stiff figures, unless his models were wooden ones. Nos. 13, 14 and 15, representing, in water colour, a Chinese barber, a jinricksha and a chow-chow dealer, are interesting; they faithfully depict scenes we are all very familiar with. An ornamented tambourine, No. 20, is well worthy of admiration. No. 26, "The Haunt of the Heron," a copy from Harper's is a beautiful production

in sepia; the water and sky are most effective, and the minute details rendered perfectly. "Tulbury Battle," No. 25, is an original painting in oils. We do not like the colouring. The dark green masses which compose the fore and back ground do not remind us of nature. In No. 23 we have a water colour of the Gulf of Suez evidently from an experienced hand. The amount of light above makes us wonder at the absence of any shadow about the boats or in the water; which is of too uniform a blue throughout. No. 22 is a scene in water colour of a river sight near Ichang, — a very soberly painted picture. On the third stand we have No. 28, a first attempt in pencil. A good attempt it is, but we would recommend the author to place his model higher. The shadow thrown by the extinguisher is (as it should be) darker than that thrown by the candlestick. But the visible strokes of the pencil would seem to us to be wanting in softness. The "Starting-place for Henley Regatta," No. 29 is well-known; but the trees which are not worked are too heavy, and the water too white even for a pale sky. No. 31, "A Yangtze sampan boy," is true but too stiff. No. 33 a pen and ink view of steamers on the Thames is well and carefully worked, the different distances well observed. This little work evidently from nature is by no means an easy one, and reflects great credit on its author. "A Ruin" No. 34 is a nice little composition. The sky is good, the tree comes well out; it is evidently the work of a beginner to be encouraged. Should we think otherwise we would find certain fault in the want of assurance about the ruin itself. The "Maou Pagoda" No. 35, is unfortunate in the colouring and is wanting in shades; the boat seems perfectly flat. If certain touches did not show some signs of acquaintance with the brush already, we might almost reserve to it that indulgence which we consider due to beginners. "The Ascent" No. 36, a humorous scene on the Soolow Creek Bridge, shows a great want in colouring. The figures are too stiff and angular. The jirichia wheels are not in perspective; it is, however, on the whole, a good caricature. No. 41 is an original pen and ink sketch of a girl. If the author had applied some of his clever shading of the ground to the too blank face of the young maiden, we should have had to record a nice picture. No. 39, a female head, an enlarged copy, is stiff in all its details. The would-be shadow about the neck carries with it the idea of a want of soap, not of a shadow. Our impression is, that, whether working from a better model or from nature, the author might present us with better exhibits.

Two prizes have been offered this month one for the best original oil and water colour sketches not exceeding in size 10in. by 7in.; for the former only four competitors have contributed, and for the latter but five. We must confess to being somewhat disappointed both in the number and quality of this exhibit, as the previous performances of the Society led us to expect better things. Of the oils, No. 1, a "Pool at Nikko," is somewhat heavy in its colouring and conveys an imperfect idea of the beautiful colouring of Japan. As a first attempt in oils, however, it is highly to be commended. No. 2, "Matson," a coast scene has some good points, but the grey tone of the sky and uniform green of the water deaden the effect. No. 3, "Venice," is a good but rather rough bit of colour and drawing. No. 4, "A Village near the Rifle-butts," suffers from too much detail and too much green. Of the water colours No. 1 "Bridge at Lung-hua," is a carefully drawn sketch. No. 2, "Chateau Baguord," is pretty, but wants perspective both in the sky and land. No. 3, "An Austrian sketch," has some good touches in it, but the subject one that could hardly be made into an attractive picture. No. 4, "Hills

near Ningpo," is not far from a pretty sketch, but the stilted trees in the foreground and the want of touch, spoil the effect. No. 5, "A Sketch near Bing Jao," has some good points about it, but wants decision of touch.

In conclusion, we would point out that such of our criticisms as have not been altogether favourable to the exhibitors, are yet made in good part. Those that have been favourable need no further comment. As for those whom we have passed over entirely, it is only owing to want of space and time that they have been neglected.

S.V.C. SPRING RIFLE COMPETITION.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
7th, 8th, and 9th May.

3.—THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION SILVER MEDAL.—Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards. Entrance Fee, \$1.00. Two Prizes.—First Prize, the N.R.A. Medal; Second Prize, three-fourths of the Entrance Fees. The Winner of the Medal is entitled to shoot for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's Prize, aggregate value £200, at Wimbledon, under No. VII of the National Rifle Association Rules.

The competition for the National Rifle Association's Silver Medal was completed on Friday morning, and resulted in Corporal Roberts of No. 2 Company winning the medal with 86 points out of a possible 105, while Captain Lanning of No. 3 Co., took the second prize. The following are the scores:—

	200 yds.	Total.	500 yds.	Total.	600 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Corp. Roberts...	2955535-26	4554555-33	5255244-27	86			
Capt. Lanning...	3354344-28	3555555-33	2244532-32	81			
Corp. Buchanan...	4324444-25	2955555-30	2545333-25	80			
Sergt. Hall...	3435554-28	0385542-23	4434245-26	77			
Lieut. Rex...	4345444-28	3253535-26	2451222-21	75			
"Bright..."	4355335-29	2444543-26	5323422-30	75			
Priv. Valentine...	4443344-27	4345344-27	3223452-20	74			
"Gould..."	3440254-22	3234532-25	5335552-26	73			
"Loam..."	2543224-20	4345444-27	4444444-27	72			
"Algar..."	4454534-29	3524544-27	5225022-16	72			
Sergt. Little...	4444444-28	0020232-16	2512554-27	71			
Troop. Ruff...	3554344-28	2243332-18	3234455-25	71			
Priv. Hodge...	4444445-29	4223334-23	2430240-15	67			
Corp. Robinson...	3434443-24	0035553-16	5254352-26	66			
Sergt. Little...	3434223-21	2533442-24	3330251-21	66			
Priv. Ure...	4044434-23	2532435-24	2540520-18	65			
"Cushny..."	4444343-26	0552322-22	5232320-17	65			
"T. Brown..."	4244445-27	5435524-28	2002222-10	65			
Sergt. Bowman...	4244335-20	004452-15	3233545-27	62			
Corp. Gratton...	0454351-25	2454455-20	032433-12	60			
Priv. Dowley...	4244453-26	0302302-10	2025225-18	54			
"F. Carlson..."	4354234-25	0202024-8	2244232-19	52			
"Bois..."	0242334-15	2100332-11	0050000-5	34			
"Marshall..."	3332242-19	0000020-2	0420000-6	27			

Saturday and Monday, 10th and 12th May.

4.—THE "STANDARD" PRIZE.—Presented by No. 1 Company. Ranges—700 and 800 yards. Entrance Fee, \$1.00. Four Prizes.—The amount subscribed, added to three-fourths of the Entrance Fees, and divided as in Competition No. 1 Handicap.—Winners of a Gold Cross, 5 points; Winners of a First Prize at a Municipal Meeting in a Competition open to all Members of the Corps, 4 points; Winners of a Second Prize in such a Competition, 3 points.

The weather was favourable for shooting on both mornings of this competition. Trooper Ruff took the first prize with 62 points; Sergt. W. D. Little the second, with 59, Corp. Buchanan the third, with 56, and Sergt. Hall the fourth with the same number, Corp. Buchanan having made the higher score (28 against 26) at the longer range. All the four winners and all those who made scores over fifty, were handicapped four points.

	700 yds.	Total.	800 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Troop. Ruff...	545555-33	4145533-30	62		
Sergt. W. D. Little...	354555-33	2545344-27	59		
Corp. Buchanan...	145555-28	2544533-28	56		
Sergt. Hall...	444555-30	4055543-26	56		
Corp. Robinson...	344455-27	3234445-28	55		
Lieut. Bright...	452455-29	5524333-26	55		
Corp. Roberts...	5455455-33	354454-22	55		
Sergt. Bowman...	5544434-29	4233335-26	54		
Capt. Lanning...	0353443-22	4453555-29	51		
Corp. Gratton...	0323444-21	325445-29	50		
Priv. Algar...	3444334-23	542344-26	49		
"T. Brown..."	4444334-25	254442-23	48		
"Loam..."	425442-23	32442-21	47		
Sergt. Latty...	213444-21	2543344-25	46		

Priv. Dowley	0245524-22	4443352-24	46
"Gould	234454-23	3124355-23	45
"Taylor	4435545-30	5282400-14	44
"Cushny	344554-24	3235553-29	43
"F. Carlson	454523-23	2545045-26	43
Lieut. Rex	432234-18	4355334-23	40
Priv. Bois	4533024-21	4340220-19	40
"Valentine	5445440-26	205232-14	40
"Twigg	0250525-14	0453525-32	36
"Marshall	0235330-14	4042020-13	26
"Ure	rrr2303-8	0220225-11	19

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
13th, 14th, and 15th May.

5.—THE "P. P. C." CUP.—Presented by Lieutenant Glass. Ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards. Entrance Fee, \$1.00. Four Prizes.—First Prize, \$30; Second Prize, \$20; Third Prize, Half the Entrance Fees; Fourth Prize, One-fourth of the Entrance Fees.

Twenty-seven competitors completed firing for this cup on Thursday morning, and the first prize was taken by Captain Lanning with 92 points. The second fell to Trooper Ruff, the third to Lieutenant Bright, and the fourth to Sergeant W. D. Little.

The following are the scores:—

	200 yds.	Total.	500 yds.	Total.	600 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Capt. Lanning...	5445545-32	5354555-32	3442555-28	92			
Troop. Ruff...	4454544-30	244554-29	3235553-25	83			
Lieut. Bright...	4445544-30	3234554-28	2545045-26	83			
Sergt. W. D. Little...	4444444-28	445452-29	2233445-25	82			
Priv. Gould...	345454-29	4455634-30	545324-25	82			
"T. Brown..."	4444444-28	2545323-24	5524225-29	81			
Corp. Buchanan...	4444444-28	035552-29	4235454-26	81			
"Robinson...	555324-28	054355-27	4445624-26	79			
"Gratton..."	444433-26	942455-27	2155244-22	78			
Priv. Hodge...	3334413-24	5445555-33	3244422-21	79			
Sergt. Hall...	2444533-25	4355445-30	2435232-22	77			
Corp. Roberts...	4434445-28	3552552-27	222243-17	72			
Lieut. Rex...	5454344-29	3245435-25	2323304-17	71			
Priv. Valentine...	4430444-23	5345452-28	2255352-19	70			
"Bois..."	435444-29	035552-25	0235454-21	70			
Sergt. Bowman...	2224432-20	2255354-24	055333-22	68			
Corp. Jones...	3453454-28	4320524-10	3235232-31	68			
Priv. Dowley...	4445334-27	534532-26	3033222-15	67			
Sergt. Latty...	3222242-17	032443-19	3355533-27	63			
Priv. Ure...	445444-28	232252-18	022036-12	58			
"Enterres..."	2422333-10	034443-22	0204532-16	57			
"Cushny..."	4343422-22	0354544-25	0023202-9	56			
"Loam..."	3444345-27	2553354-24	0033020-9	56			
"Algar..."	4233424-24	212323-12	223450-18	54			
"Delgado..."	444344-27	3522433-22	000000-4	53			
"Carlo..."	323424-22	540533-22	0000002-4	48			
"Twigg..."	3223334-20	0000000-0	0000000-0	20			

CRICKET.

FIRST ELEVEN v. THE REST.

The first match of the season took place on Saturday afternoon. The First Eleven undertook to play twenty-two representatives of the rest of the Club, but only nineteen turned up, and the eleven, as usual, had a rather easy victory. The match was timed to commence at one o'clock, but when the usual hour of grace had been allowed in deference to the unpunctuality of Shanghai cricketers, very few of the "Rest" had put in an appearance, and it was therefore thought advisable to put the Eleven in the field. How and Tomlin went to the wickets to the bowling of Macgregor and Latham. When two wickets had been taken for eight runs, A. G. Smith and Bell-Irving made a good stand, the latter in particular playing a steady game and delivering some hard hits before he was bowled by Tottie after putting together thirty runs. A. Anderson, the Captain of the team, and Greaves each made double figures, but the rest of the wickets went down easily, leaving the Eleven 114 runs to make to win. For the eleven, Latham played exceedingly well, his 37 including a hit for five and three or four fours, while F. Anderson, who contributed 20 to the score, also made a five and one or two fours. It was just beginning to get too dark to play when Burrows, the Captain of the eleven, and Tottie, who appeared likely to make a long stand, brought up the score to 116, and the wickets were drawn, leaving the eleven victors with four wickets to spare. Macgregor did the lion's share of the bowling for the Eleven, and managed to take no fewer than seven wickets for an average of six runs, Fulford making even a better average, taking five wickets for 24 runs. The bowling of the "Rest" was, of course, easier to play, but Murray bowled straight and well,

and took his two wickets for an average of thirteen runs. The fielding was for the most part good, but the "Rest" were a little weak in their long-stop, who allowed the Eleven to put together a good many byes. The full score was as follows:—

"THE REST."

G. T. How, b. Latham	5
E. Tomlin, c. Ezekiel, b. Latham	3
A. G. Smith, c. Burrows, b. Fulford	18
J. J. Bell-Irving, b. Tottle	30
A. R. Greaves, b. Baird	5
W. C. Murray, b. Tottle	10
C. H. Hutchings, b. Macgregor	1
H. A. Ritchie, b. Macgregor	0
B. Rutonjee, c. Fulford, b. Macgregor	6
A. Anderson, b. Macgregor	13
A. Ferguson, b. Macgregor	0
C. A. L. Dunn, b. Macgregor	1
E. B. Dowley, b. Macgregor	0
A. E. Jones, b. Fulford	8
J. McKie, b. Fulford	0
H. Smith, c. and b. Fulford	0
F. B. Aubert, b. Fulford	0
C. M. Ford, run out	1
H. R. Hearn, not out	1
Extras	12

Total...113

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	8	39	49	71	72	72	83	54
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
85	87	87	110	110	112	112	113	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
B. Macgregor, 130	40	5	7	0
T. Latham, 20	17	0	2	0
H. E. Fulford, 55	22	2	5	0
J. Baird, 25	6	2	1	2
W. H. Tottle, 65	16	5	2	0

THE FIRST ELEVEN.

G. T. Veitch, b. A. G. Smith	8
E. H. Gore-Booth, run out	1
T. Latham, b. Tomlin	37
H. E. Fulford, b. Greaves	7
F. Anderson, b. Murray	20
W. Lamond, b. Murray	1
A. Burrows, not out	3
W. H. Tottle, not out	12
J. S. Ezekiel did not bat	0
J. Baird, " " "	0
R. Macgregor, " " "	0
Extras	27

Total...116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
A. G. Smith, 30	13	0	1	2
W. C. Murray, 95	26	0	2	1
J. G. Bell-Irving, 20	10	1	0	0
A. R. Greaves, 15	7	0	1	1
G. B. Dowley, 15	16	0	0	0
E. Tomlin, 35	17	0	1	2

Smith bowled a no-ball.

Correspondence.

EXTRADITION OF CHINESE AT HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SIR,—The Hongkong *Daily Press* in its issue of 24th April has done me the honour to devote a leading article to the consideration of the letter signed "Fiat Justitia" which had appeared a few days previously in your valued columns. I therefore venture to request the publication in the *North-China Daily News* of some supplementary observations on the same subject in order to meet the editorial statements of the *Daily Press*, and to complete what has to be said for the present on the very important questions involved in the Chinese Government's demand for the extradition of the eleven Chinese Christians now in prison at Hongkong.

That this question is one of "great difficulty" can be reasonably doubted, but even were it so there is no good in running away from the performance of plain duties simply because they are difficult. It is quite clear from the *Daily Press's* own admission that "if the men are given up to the Chinese authorities they will almost certainly be tortured and treated in a manner altogether repugnant to civilised ideas, and no confidence whatever can be felt in the justice of this 'trial';" so that an evident moral wrong would be committed by their extradition; under such a contingency, and there can be no difficulty in refusal to do such wrong. On the other hand there is no question mooted of not granting rendition of accused persons to the Chinese

Government under any circumstances or absolutely without exception, which alone would justify the anticipated retaliation that "China might refuse to give up fugitives from justice escaping from Hongkong to the main land." The conditions are to the rendition of accused Chinese are explicitly laid down by the Article XXI. of the Treaty of Tientsin, and no difficulty ought to arise as to the provisions of that article when viewed by the light of British legislation or jurisprudence on the practice of extradition. Full sympathy must be accorded to the colonists of Hongkong in their laudable desire to avoid "injury to the interests of peace and order," but it should not be forgotten that there are much greater interests in the case now under consideration, in the shape of British general policy and relations with China, than can be possibly dependent on fancying that Hongkong may become a "Cave of Adullam" while the colonial authorities possess such efficacious means for their own protection as those at their disposal.

It cannot matter much whether "Fiat Justitia" claims to be "a man of judicial mind" in making the statements that seem to the *Daily Press* to be supported by evidence. The necessary evidence for their accuracy has been all laid before the judicial investigators of the case at Hongkong, and it was hardly needed to produce the detailed testimony in an expostulatory letter about facts which are of public notoriety and which even the *Daily Press* does not venture to deny. When it was stated that the Chinese Government had demanded the extradition of the eleven Chinese Christians "under the pretext that they were guilty of murder," it was not necessary to say more at that time. One might just as well ask the Editor of the *Daily Press* for his proofs that the above statement of "Fiat Justitia" was *ex parte* and unsupported by evidence.

There would, however, be this difference in such a case—that there would be a real and serious difficulty in maintaining the editorial assertion; and meanwhile should it be contended, in order to clear the Chinese Government from the charge of pretext, that it did *bona fide* prefer the charge of murder and demanded the rendition of the eleven Chinese Christians on that ground alone, such contention would be in complete opposition to the facts of the case which are now summarily given. The origin of this affair is not of recent occurrence, but dates back to 1878, and it arose in the conduct of a powerful and evilly-disposed Chinaman named Tai Ho-pau (the great purse) who was a fierce persecutor of Christians and tyrannised over the greater part of the district of Kueishing in the province of Kuangtung, and who starved to death people from several villages there and was of such terror to the inhabitants that even the local mandarins were afraid of him. This Tai Ho-pau had a great hatred against foreigners, and especially against Christians. He caused five Chinese Christians to be burnt alive simply on account of their religion and because they had sheltered European Christian missionaries within the village; and he went personally to the prison and set free the men implicated in this atrocious murder. The Prefect of the district before whom the case of the five burnt Chinese Christians was tried, openly declared that he could do nothing in their behalf, as Tai Ho-pau was too powerful to be molested. Afterwards, in 1880, on Tai Ho-pau's unsuccessfully trying to squeeze money out of some of his own relations, he swore revenge against them and was all the more bitter against them as these people were friendly to Europeans and were inclined to become Christians. He began by torturing one of them to death. Then he flogged another until he died under the blows. The village, that he persecuted was only one hundred strong, while he had four thousand men at his command. One day while this

persecuted village had a family gathering for a funeral service, Tai Ho-pau attacked the house where it took place and put kerosene oil all round it and set fire to it in order to burn the house and its inmates. These tried to bar the doors, but the back door was forced open by Tai Ho-pau's men, who fired into the assembly and killed a woman and three children. The eleven Chinese now in Hongkong gaol managed to escape during the confusion, while those who remained defended their dwelling, and in the struggle Tai Ho-pau was killed there.

These eleven Chinese fled to Hongkong, where they were betrayed by a Chinaman of Tai Ho-pau's clan and handed over to a policeman and lodged in gaol for ten months, when, some questions having been asked as to why they were kept imprisoned, they were set at liberty. The Editor of the *Daily Press* is in error in stating that they were discharged on Sir John Pope Hennessy's own responsibility. They were set at liberty by the Court at Hongkong on the ground that their arrest was illegal. They then remained during two years in the Colony quite free, and they behaved themselves well all that time. They then became better acquainted with the truths of Christianity and applied to be admitted into the Roman Catholic Church. Meanwhile Tai Ho-pau's party, through their influential relations, got Marquis Tseng to ask for their rendition, and the British Legation at Peking was also moved for the same object. The demand of the Marquis Tseng was not based on any evidence, as there had been no judicial trial of these men; but it was made solely under the influence of the anti-Christian persecuting party of Tai Ho-pau. In consequence of this, and by order of Earl Derby, the Hongkong Government arrested these eleven men by means of the treachery of a Chinese resident, and then the magistrate, on what he considered *prima facie* evidence, reported the case to the Governor; and now, the Foreign Office at home having been moved on behalf of the prisoners, the case has been re-opened at Hongkong and all the depositions have been sent home so that the case may be settled in London. The evidence received on behalf of the accused will be seen to be greatly in their favour, but Tai Ho-pau's adherents brought false witnesses who deposed that the eleven men had gone to Tai Ho-pau's own house and had murdered him there.

This narrative, which can be substantiated, supports the assertion that the demand for the rendition of the eleven men was made on the pretext of their having committed murder, but that in reality the actual motive for wishing to get hold of those men is to continue, and complete, the anti-Christian persecution against the Christians of Kuei-shing initiated by Tai Ho-pau. If such pretext is infamous, as the *Daily Press* is willing to admit, and if it be nevertheless true, it is to be hoped that Earl Granville will treat it as it deserves, for it amounts to qualifying the accused as political offenders only. Everyone of experience in China knows how utterly unreliable Chinese testimony is, especially in all clan or party differences, and with the knowledge of the antecedents of Tai Ho-pau it is next to impossible that those eleven men could have penetrated into this tyrannical persecutor's stronghold and have killed him there. Moreover, it has been clearly proved that the enmity against those eleven men took its origin in an anti-Christian persecution on the part of Tai Ho-pau's clan, who are the present promoters of the demand for their extradition; and it is to carry out this malevolent object that the rendition is asked for, so that the eleven men may be put to death for being Christians. The false accusation of murder that has been trumped up against them is only a plausible reason for demanding their surrender. It cannot be too strongly repeated that the men all deny their guilt of the murder, and that

nine witnesses corroborate their statements; and moreover that no legal proof has been brought their guilt of the crime of which they are accused.

The plea that China is not a civilised power and has no abstract right to demand a participation in international provisions for extradition of accused refugees involves no difficulty that is unsurmountable, nor does it involve "Fiat Justitia" in a dilemma of any sort. No one acquainted with the resources of the Hongkong Government for getting rid of objectionable Chinese can for one moment entertain the fear of the *Daily Press* that the Colony can become "an asylum for all the criminals of China who choose to avail themselves of it;" and it is worse than useless bringing such an impossible supposition into the argument. Still less pertinent to the consideration of this question is the editorial assertion that should a Chinaman accused of crime be a Christian, his religion is to be taken as evidence of his innocence. No one but the Editor ever even claims British sympathy for those Chinese Christians. If the Hongkong Government desires to obtain evidence that the eleven accused Chinese are some of the objects of an anti-Christian persecution, it need only refer to the French Consul at Canton who examined the case of the five Chinese Christians who were burned alive in Kwei-shing by instigation of Tai Ho-pau, on whose behalf the present demand for the rendition of the eleven Chinese is made. This Consul failed to obtain redress in that case owing to the power and influence of this cruel tyrant. The missionary who visited the district could also testify that the mandarin there confessed to him that Tai Ho-pau was so cruel that he was afraid of him, and can prove that these eleven refugees are connected with those Chinese Christians whom Tai Ho-pau had persecuted. To say the least of it, there is truly *prima facie* evidence in what has been adduced, of the action taken by the Chinese Government being in the wake of an anti-Christian persecution; and if *prima facie* evidence is to be considered of any value, it exists of sufficient importance to justify the British Government in refusing to surrender the men as the *Daily Press* suggests ought to be done should such pretext be established.

Regarding Article XXI of the Treaty of Tientsin, providing that Chinese criminal subjects shall be given up on proof of their guilt, and about which the Editor of the *Daily Press* proposes to doubt the obvious meaning because "there is no provision in such article as to what is to constitute proof of guilt," it need hardly be pointed out that the general rule for interpretation of the Treaty furnishes a clear provision in the matter, and that such a doubt savours too much of a sophistic quibble in urging this reason why the British Government should forego the spirit of one its most important legal enactments concerning extradition. It cannot be supposed for a single moment that Great Britain has exceptionally changed her general legal system on a most important point merely to favour the Chinese Government by an unusual interpretation of the Tientsin Treaty. The Treaty itself needs no additional proviso such as the *Daily Press* insinuates is necessary to declare the meaning of the words "on proof of guilt." The only proof of guilt according to English law and according to the literal sense of such English words is *legal proof*, such as could be required to convict a person in a British Court of Justice of the crime of which he is accused. It is expressly provided in Article I. of the Treaty that "the sense expressed in the English text to be the correct sense." Let it be supposed for the sake of illustrating this case that a British subject, instead of the eleven Chinese, were accused of any heinous crime involving punishment by death on proof of his guilt, and that by some treaty stipulation such as Article XXI contains he were

liable to be condemned to death on proof of guilt, there would be no question in a British Court of Justice of whether there was some explanatory proviso constituting what sort of guilt would be needed to convict him. The Court would unhesitatingly follow the strict rule in such case and any attempt to diminish the force of the words "proof of guilt" in order to pander to the malignity and prejudices of any power in the world would meet with unmitigated scorn and resistance, and any British judge or magistrate convicting the accused except on strictly legal proof of guilt would be condemned by public opinion as unworthy to hold the position of an impartial judge. It is moreover unworthy of the dignity and patriotic spirit of any British journalist to become the advocate and special pleader for denying to these eleven unfortunate accused Chinese the full value of the treaty stipulation securing their immunity from being handed over to cruel tormentors on the miserable and untenable pretext that no special treaty proviso exists constituting what sort of proof of guilt is meant by the Treaty.

If some wretched Chinese pettifogging lawyers had broached such a quirk it would not excite surprise, but that the Editor of a leading Hongkong journal shall condescend to propose such an unworthy way of shelving a clear treaty privilege, is to say the least of it, shocking. If the Editor of the *Daily Press* were in a similar predicament he would soon be heard howling for legal absolute proof of guilt before being condemned guilty of murder with its dreadful consequences in the hands of Chinese executioners.

If the "settled practice" at Hongkong in such extradition cases has always been what the *Daily Press* mentions, viz:—"That the Magistrate takes all the evidence forthcoming in the case, and on this evidence the Governor orders the rendition of the men or otherwise as he may think right," I have no hesitation in stating that such practice of the Hongkong Courts is at variance with the spirit and the text of the extradition enactment of 1870, and also that it is a flagrant abuse of British jurisprudence to assume that any Governor of a British Colony has such vague discretion in a matter involving the life and death of refugees while he is provided with express legal and treaty enactments for his guidance, from which he cannot legally depart. The Governor of Hongkong has no legal power to entertain the case of extradition of accused fugitives except under the Act of 1870, and he cannot legally interpret in practice any treaty except by the provisions of that Act, and I also submit that under the chapter of that Act, "Fugitive Criminals in British Possessions," the Police Magistrate of Hongkong has no authority or power whatever to try the case of such refugees. It is expressly provided in that chapter and in chapter "General Provisions," that it is the Governor alone or the judge of any Court in the colony exercising the like powers as the Court of Queen's Bench exercises in England who is to determine the extradition or discharge of the accused, and even then only in accordance with the provisions made for the hearing of the case by the Police Magistrate in the United Kingdom, which are as follows:—

- 1.—"A warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive criminal accused of crime may only be issued on such evidence as would in his opinion justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in England."
- 2.—"When a fugitive criminal is brought before the police magistrate, the magistrate shall hear the case in the same manner . . . as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in England."
- 3.—"In the case of a fugitive criminal accused of an extradition crime if such evidence is produced as would according to the laws of England justify the committal

for trial of the prisoner if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England, the police magistrate shall commit him to prison, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged."

"All the evidence" forthcoming unless it be such as would justify the committal of the accused according to the laws of England, would neither justify the judge or the magistrate or the Governor in ordering the rendition of the accused even should he "think it right." The law and the treaty require all decisions in cases of tradition to be based on certain principles, and unless those and not private judgment are adhered to, the failure of justice is certain to take place. It would be as well to remember what was said to King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, in Durham Cathedral the sturdy columns of which attracted his Majesty's admiration; that he would find them like the laws of England, which would topple over any one who tried to jostle with them." I venture to reiterate the hope that in the calmer regions of the British Foreign Office, and with the sound advice of the law officers of the Crown, a decision will be given ordering the eleven Chinese Christians not to be delivered up to the Chinese Government and their persecutors.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

10th May.

SILK CULTURE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I beg to hand you herewith translation of an article from the *Corriere del Villaggio*, an Italian agricultural paper, published at Milan, which gives the result of the examination of 100 cards Chinese silkworms' eggs, forwarded by me at the request of the Italian Consulate here, to the Royal Silkworms Rearing Station at Padua.

You will perceive that the result of the examination has been a favourable one, and to such an extent that even the above institution does not hesitate to recommend the introduction of Chinese eggs into Italy as an improvement upon the present European races, and warns the people against illusions as to the expected extinction of the Chinese race by disease.

As to the prospects of the present crop, disinterested reports from the interior continue to be very favourable, and should the present weather continue for another eight days, a large crop will be secured.

With a sufficient supply of leaf for a hundred thousand bales, and the great quantity of eggs the Chinese are said to have hatched, we may expect double of last year's crop, say 60,000 bales, if not more.

While last year only 4 worms out of 10 have made cocoons, the Chinese calculate this season 8 worms out of 10.

I remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

AUG. H. MAERTENS.

Shanghai, 15th May.

The interests of our agriculturists are so much and so continually compromised by foreign competition, that but the slightest announcement of a fact, presenting to them a hope of a better future, will be soon repeated, diffused, magnified and brought to the level of a happy event. This happens always on account of the natural propensity we have to accept as an accomplished fact all that which we are but simply wishing and hoping for.

Although these considerations are rather old, we believe them useful to be recollected. Especially lately we have had a new example of it in reference to the disease in the Chinese silkworms. The report given by Monsieur Brunat in the *Bulletin des Soies et Soieries* of Lyons of the existence of a disease in the Chinese

silkworms, which was also republished and confirmed by M. Susani in the *Perseveranza* and reproduced and diffused by several other newspapers and publications, induced our agriculturists to believe that henceforward they would have nothing to fear from Chinese competition and awakened in them hopes of a great rise in prices of cocoons. We are now in a position to give them some information, received from the highest authority, which will dispel all such illusions, and may induce them to look for other means in order to increase this source of revenue.

The discovery of the disease in the Chinese silkworms which Monsieur Brunat boasts himself to have made and which he is trumpeting forth to the world; is a fact already known since the settling of Europeans in Shanghai. The disease has always existed in China and the Chinese prevent and limit its ravages by giving the eggs a salt bath and in such a manner killing the infected eggs. Concerning the decrease in the export of silk from Shanghai, upon which Mons. Brunat bases himself in order to demonstrate the extension and gravity of the disease, we must say that it was really smaller during the last few years and especially last season but caused by other circumstances. The decrease of the export in the last year has been caused by the abnormal conditions of the silk market, which owing to the low price ruling did not encourage the merchants to operate as they would have done under more favourable conditions. If the crop in 1883 was deficient, it is to be attributed to the very bad atmospheric conditions reigning during the rearing of the silkworms.

M. E. Quaiat who together with M. Verson publishes the "*Bolletino mensile di Bachioltura*" of the Royal Silkworms Rearing Station in Padua, writes in an article in the last number of that paper, which we strongly recommend to the attention of our agriculturists, that the microscopical examinations of 100 Chinese cards of silk worm eggs, procured as we already mentioned in our paper of the 24th February by the Foreign Office from Shanghai, gave as result an average infection of only from 4 to 10 per cent. He therefore recommends and encourages the introduction of Chinese silk worm eggs and bases his recommendations upon many arguments and facts. These results differ from those mentioned by M. Susani in the *Perseveranza*; but we believe that this gentleman, not having had at his disposal a sufficient quantity of eggs, could therefore not obtain such results as to give a correct judgment in that matter.

For that reason we conclude, and strongly recommend in order to obtain for our silk culture any possible advantages, not by hoping for the decadence and ruin of this industry in other countries, but by improving our own produce, by perfecting our system of rearing and the quality of our silk worms, or by introducing those, which like the Chinese worms might offer great probability of a rich crop and of a superior quality of cocoons.

DR. MAIN'S HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your Hangchow Correspondent in this morning's issue is under the impression, apparently, that Dr. Main owes some \$9,000 to the liberality of the provincial mandarins. The fact is that a sum of about \$8,000 has been granted with a view to the erection of a new Hospital, by the Church Missionary Society, from a special fund administered by them. The contributions of the mandarins and other natives amount as yet to but a little over \$500.

The Doctor is most anxious to obtain further help with a view to enlarging the building site, as is intimated by your Correspondent.

Your obedient servant,

G. B. MOULTON,

16th May.

Law Reports.

IN H.B.M.'s SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1884.

Before Sir RICHARD T. RENNIE, Chief Justice, and R. A. MOWAT, Esq., Assistant Judge.

Appeal.

YUKIOKE SHOBEY (Plaintiff and Respondent) v. EDWARD WHITTAL (Defendant and Appellant).

This was an appeal against a judgment given by N. J. Hannen, Esq., in H.B.M.'s Court for Japan.

Mr. WILKINSON appeared for the defendant and appellant.

The Plaintiff is a Japanese banker and merchant, residing at Tokio, Japan, and the defendant is a British merchant residing at Yokohama, Japan. The Plaintiff alleges in his original petition that on the 27th August, 1883, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff agreed to purchase, one steamship for \$10,000, and 410 bales of cotton yarn and 2,200 pieces of grey shirtings for \$38,530. The small steamship *Jumbo* was to be paid for in cash, and in the event of anyone putting in a claim for the steamer so that the plaintiff was unable to deliver it, he was to refund the \$10,000 purchase money. Of the \$38,530 for cotton yarns and shirtings, \$6,177 was to be paid in cash, and the balance in approved bills due in six months from date, say in all \$32,353, interest on this \$32,353 to be paid at the rate of ten per cent. The \$16,177 payable in cash was duly paid, and a deposit note of the "Nito Ginko," Japanese bank, Tokio, for \$32,353, was also delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant. The petition went on to allege that the defendant appropriated the \$10,000 for the steamer, but it had not been delivered on account of another claim on it which had been lodged at the Kanagawa Kencho by another person. It further alleged that the defendant had appropriated the sum of \$6,177, residue of the cash payment, and had received without objection and retained the deposit note for \$32,350, but had delivered only the 2,200 pieces of grey shirtings. The plaintiff therefore prayed that the defendant might be ordered to deliver the remaining goods or refund the money, and to pay the interest on the money and the damages sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the non-delivery of the goods, as well as the costs of the suit.

The Defendant, in his answer, admitted that he appropriated the \$10,000 for the steamer, but said the plaintiff had taken delivery of the steamer. He also admitted that he had appropriated the sum of \$6,177 cash payment made on account of the cotton yarn and grey shirtings, but he denied having received any deposit note or bill for the balance of the purchase money. The only deposit note or bill which was offered to him by the plaintiff was one which was unnegotiable, which could not be discounted by the defendant, and which was disapproved by him. Defendant made delivery of the said grey shirtings because their value was less than the \$6,177 already paid; but he refused, and would still refuse, to deliver the balance of the said goods against the bill or note offered, or against any other bill or note but a bill or note that could be negotiated in the usual course of business.

In the course of the hearing of the case it was admitted that the legal difficulties against the delivery of the steamer had been removed, and the steamer duly delivered to the plaintiff. The part of the plaintiff's case relating to the steamer was therefore abandoned.

His LORDSHIP, in giving judgment,

The conclusion that I come to is that although the defendant might after having signed the contracts for the sale of the steamer and merchandise have said it is a condition precedent of my carrying out this contract that you should hand me approved bills for \$32,000, he cannot after having taken what was a substantial part of the consideration, viz, \$16,000, in cash, still insist upon this as a condition precedent to his handing over the yarns. He would be clearly entitled to his cross-action against the present plaintiff for alleged breach of the contract by non-delivery to him of approved bills. As, however, there is no cross-action, I cannot deal with this, and I must leave the parties to take such action as they may be advised. There will therefore be judgment for the plaintiff on the second prayer of his petition, with costs, against which latter the defendant will be entitled to set off \$30 as assessed costs of that portion of the petition which was abandoned during the course of the suit. There will also be an enquiry as to what damages the plaintiff has suffered by the wrongful detention of the yarn.

The damages were subsequently assessed at \$1,091.67 and the plaintiff's costs at \$750.

Mr. WILKINSON, in opening the case of the appellant to-day, said this was an appeal from Her Majesty's Court for Japan from a judgment of that Court in the case of Yukioko Shobeay against Edward Whittal. The judgment required the appellant to deliver certain goods or to pay their value. He appeared for the appellant, and he would proceed to show that the judgment was wrong—that the judgment of the Court below ought to have been for the defendant, now the appellant. Mr. Wilkinson then read the original petition of the plaintiff. He stated that the claim with regard to the steamer had been abandoned, the steamer having been delivered before the petition was filed. In the course of the hearing the Counsel for the plaintiff admitted that such was the case, and said he did not know that the legal difficulties with regard to the delivery of the steamer had been removed. Mr. Wilkinson then proceeded to read the defendant's answer to the petition, and the judgment of the Court.

The CHIEF JUSTICE asked if the judgment had been carried into execution.

Mr. WILKINSON said he believed it had not.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said it seemed to him that the learned Judge in the Court below in point of fact argued that the defendant ought to have instituted a cross-action in the Court below, and even if his case was a good one he had put himself in a false position by not raising a cross-action.

Mr. WILKINSON—What the defendant answers is this—"You ask me to deliver these goods. I only promised to deliver them on receiving an approved bill, and you are not entitled to receive the goods until I receive an approved bill."

The CHIEF JUSTICE—It appears to me that the opinion of the learned Judge is this—You may have a good defence which you could have taken advantage of by cross-action. That I do not know; I cannot deal with it now. But at any rate since you have not taken that line to protect yourself you are out of Court now.

Mr. WILKINSON said that appeared to be the view of the learned Judge, and it would only be necessary to point out very shortly that the learned judge was entirely mistaken in that view. He proposed to show that the plaintiff was not entitled to a judgment for delivery, that he was not entitled to a judgment for the value of the goods, that he was not entitled to a judgment for the damages found by the learned Judge, and that the defendant was entitled

to a judgment in his own favour, and that such a judgment ought to carry costs with it. Mr. Wilkinson then proceeded to argue that the contract for the steamer and the contract for the cotton yarn and shirtings were two distinct and separate contracts. Shortly, what took place was this. The plaintiff agreed with the defendant, "If you give me these goods I will give you six thousand dollars in cash, and an approved bill for thirty-two thousand." He paid the six thousand dollars in cash, and he gave the defendant a bill; but the defendant said, "That is a bill I cannot take; I must have a proper bill." And the learned Judge said because the plaintiff paid a thousand dollars in cash, therefore he was entitled to the goods although he never gave an approved bill. That is to say, on paying a part of the purchase money he was to receive goods which it was expressly stated that he was not to receive until he had paid the whole in a particular way. He thought he had only to state the case in this way to show that there was something wrong in the judgment of the Court below.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Let us assume the main facts to be correct—that it was agreed that so much was to be paid in cash, and for the balance an approved bill was to be given; then the defendant takes the agreed amount in cash and keeps it. I take it that according to the terms of the contract he was to get his amount in cash and his approved bill together; and he was entitled to get the money and the bill before he parted with the goods. Very well, then. The defendant was surely in this position: when he was tendered the six thousand dollars in cash and a certain amount in bills, he then could have said, "I am not going to take this six thousand dollars and this bill." But if he takes and retains the cash, then he puts himself in the position of keeping the money and not giving the man his goods. It may be quite true that he has a right to insist upon having an approved bill, and that the bill which was given him did not come up to the mark. But had he any right to take the money and hang on to it and say, "Because you have not given me an approved bill I am not going to give you the goods?" I am simply putting this to you as the way I read the Judge's argument. He says it does not follow from that that the defendant has no remedy. But having elected to take that line it was his duty to hand over the goods, and if he did not choose to do that, the course open to him then was to institute a cross-action against the plaintiff in that Court, to stay proceedings, and so protect himself. But he had no right, as I understand the learned Judge, to blow hot and cold, and to say, "I have accepted the deposit, but because you have not given me an approved bill I will not deliver the goods." There were two courses open to him. He could say, "I will not have your cash payment and your note;" or, if he took the deposit and retained it, he must be liable to hand over the goods, and his means of protecting himself was by instituting a cross-suit against the plaintiff for not having given him an approved bill.

Mr. WILKINSON believed that was the view taken by the learned Judge, but he thought he could show that it was entirely erroneous. There were two conditions to be fulfilled: one was that he should pay a certain amount of cash, and the other that he should give an approved bill. He fulfilled one condition, and then it was argued, according to the theory of the learned judge, that because the defendant allowed one condition to be fulfilled—

The CHIEF JUSTICE—Therefore there comes upon him an obligation to deliver. That I understand to be the argument. I do not say I agree with it, yet.

Mr. WILKINSON—I hope you do not, my Lord; because it appears to me to amount

to a simple statement that if a man is to fulfil two conditions in order to get something, he is entitled to get it on fulfilling only one condition.—Mr. Wilkinson then proceeded to argue, upon the evidence taken in Japan, that there was no evidence whatever that the defendant had waived the condition of the contract as to the delivery to him of an approved bill. He explained that the defendant had delivered goods to the value of \$14,000, including the steamboat for \$10,000. He said he would at once admit that an "approved" bill was not a bill which the seller approved, but a bill which he ought to approve, and he quoted from the evidence to show that the bill given by the defendant to the plaintiff was a deposit note which could not be negotiated, and which was not an approved bill in any sense of the word.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE remarked that the respondent did not appear in his petition to contend that the bill was an approved bill.

Mr. WILKINSON argued further that there had been no waiver on the part of the defendant of the condition as to an approved bill.

The CHIEF JUSTICE took it that the learned Judge's argument was that there had been not so much a waiver of the condition as to an approved bill as an execution, as it were, of the contract, by a part delivery and a retention of the deposit.

Mr. WILKINSON proceeded to contend that whatever remedies the plaintiff had before the Judicature Act, he had no further remedy now. He cited cases in support of this contention.

The CHIEF JUSTICE thought it was unnecessary for Mr. Wilkinson to enlarge on that point, because the Judicature Act had neither given any further power to this Court nor diminished its power. The Judicature Act showed how the fusion of law and equity had been brought about in England; but the fusion of law and equity was brought about in this Court in 1865.

The Court then adjourned till next morning at 10 o'clock.

13th May.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock. Mr. WILKINSON, proceeding with his argument, contended that before the passing of the Judicature Act the plaintiff would have had no remedy either in law or in equity, and he therefore had no remedy now. The judgment ordered the delivery of certain goods; but these goods were not specified in the petition, and when the Order of the Court came to be drawn up they were in no way identified. The order was to deliver up a certain quantity of yarns of a certain sort; but as to the particular yarns to be delivered up there was no identification, so that it could not be said, "These are the yarns which are to be delivered up," or, "These are not the yarns which are to be delivered up." In the argument on the part of the plaintiff it never was contended that they were specific goods. Mr. Wilkinson cited the case of Cuddy and Rutter, reported in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, vol. 1, page 704, to show that a decree for specific performance never would have been given in Equity.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE expressed the opinion that the order of the Court below was not an order for specific performance.

Mr. WILKINSON then contended that if everything was to be taken against the defendant, the plaintiff was not entitled to the remedy that had been given. He cited the case of Chinnery and Vial, 29 Law Journal Exchequer, 180, which, he argued, showed that the plaintiff was in any case entitled only to recover the real damage he had sustained. Under no form of action would specific performance have been decreed or would the plaintiff have been

entitled to recover the full value of the goods.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE quoted from Benjamin on Sales, p. 648 to a similar effect.

Mr. WILKINSON said in this case the learned Judge in the Court below appeared to have overlooked altogether the difference between a man suing for his own goods and a man suing for goods which he had not paid for and of which he had never entered into possession. The goods never left the defendant's godown. He cited the case of Gots v. Rose, referred to in Benjamin on Sales, p. 272, which, he contended, was essentially similar to the present case, and which showed that the vendee was not entitled to the remedy given in this case. He cited other cases, which, he contended, went to show that even if the property had passed to the plaintiff, he was entitled only to damages. The case of Gots v. Rose showed that the property had not passed to the plaintiff, and therefore he was not entitled even to damages. He had not fulfilled the conditions upon which he was to get the goods, and therefore he never was entitled to obtain possession of them.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE said unless there was something in the cases cited by the Court below, and in the theory that part-payment made a difference, it seemed to be quite clear that the plaintiff was entitled at the most to damages. The Bench therefore desired Mr. Wilkinson to confine himself to the judgment.

Mr. WILKINSON did not see anything in the cases cited by the learned Judge of the Court below which went to support a decree for specific performance. He thought he could show that those cases had been entirely misconceived.

After some technical arguments as to the form of the pleadings,

The Court adjourned till next morning.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1884.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq., Assistant Judge.

CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST MR. B. D. BENJAMIN.

BENJAMIN DAVID BENJAMIN, merchant, of Shanghai, was brought up in custody, charged with that he, having been entrusted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as agent or warehouse-man of the said Corporation with certain chattels, to wit ten thousand cases of kerosene oil, for safe custody and for the special purpose of keeping the same for the said Corporation, and without any authority to sell, negotiate, transfer or pledge the same, did, between the 22nd day of September, 1883, and the present day, without any authority from the said Corporation, and in violation of good faith and contrary to the object and purpose for which the said chattels had been entrusted to him, sell or convert to his own use or benefit the said chattels or some part of them or the proceeds of the same or some part thereof.

The warrant was issued on the following deposition made by Reuben Aaron Gubbay, on Wednesday afternoon:—"Benjamin told me on Monday, I think, that some time before he had taken the proceeds of the oil of Toeg's that was in his godown; he had hoped to be able to replace it in a few days, and that he never intended to swindle anybody, but that the bank would not let him draw or something to that effect. From something else that passed, I understood it was about February that he took the money."

Mr. MYBURGH appeared for the prosecutor and Mr. WAINWRIGHT for the accused.

His WORSHIP said—I am engaged in hearing an appeal case this morning, and I cannot sit in this case at present. Therefore I propose to remand the prisoner

to this afternoon or to any time that may suit.

Mr. MYBURGH, after consulting with Mr. Wainwright, asked that the case might be remanded till the afternoon.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Then, your Worship, I have to apply that the accused may be admitted to bail. I have not arranged anything with my learned friend.

His WORSHIP—At present do you make that application?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I do.

His WORSHIP—Though we meet at two?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Yes, because it would probably enable me to arrange for bail during the day.

Mr. MYBURGH—Would it not be better to allow my learned friend to look out for bail this morning and apply this afternoon?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I cannot, till I know the amount.

His WORSHIP—Have you anything to say about the amount, Mr. Myburgh?

Mr. MYBURGH—No, I leave that to your Worship to fix.

His WORSHIP—Then I fix the bail at the accused's own recognizance in \$1,000 and two sureties in \$500 each. The accused is remanded till two.

The accused came up on remand in the afternoon.

Mr. MYBURGH said—May it please your Honour, this is a case of fraud preferred by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation against the accused under Sections 75 and 76 of the 24th and 25th Victoria, Cap. 96. The facts, as far as the evidence I will adduce will show, are, simply, as follows:—

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I do not know whether I am entitled to do it, but I ask that the witnesses may be ordered out of Court.

The witnesses were accordingly ordered to leave the Court.

Mr. MYBURGH, continuing, said—In the month of September, 1883, Mr. R. E. Toeg handed to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a landing account or order in his favour for ten thousand cases of kerosene oil, stored in Shaw's godowns, of which the accused is proprietor. The landing account was dated the 19th January, 1883, and signed p.p. B. D. Benjamin, A. L. M. Moncrieff. This landing account or order was endorsed by Mr. Toeg to the Hongkong Bank, and the endorsement dated the 22nd September, 1883, stated that the goods were held to the order of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and was signed, as before, "p.p. B. D. Benjamin, A. L. M. Moncrieff." This order was deposited with the Bank as security for an advance made to Mr. Toeg, by the Bank. The goods, in some way or other, have disappeared, and we are unable to trace them; but it appears from admissions made by the accused that they have been apparently sold, and the proceeds appropriated and converted to his own use. These are simply the facts, your Honour, and I will now call Mr. Balfour.

LOUIS CHARLES BALFOUR was then sworn.

Mr. MYBURGH—What are you, Mr. Balfour?

Witness—I am Acting Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Who is in charge of the securities?—I am.

Mr. MYBURGH handed the witness the landing order before referred to for ten thousand cases of kerosene oil. He asked—Have you seen that form before?

Witness—Yes.

How did the Bank get possession of that?—It was part security against an advance.

Has any delivery order ever been given for any of the cargo represented by that?

—Not this portion; no.

This is for what?—Ten thousand cases of kerosene oil.

His WORSHIP—It is part security for an advance to Mr. Toeg?

Witness—Yes.

His WORSHIP—You mean that no delivery order has been given by the Bank, I presume?

Witness—Yes, I mean by the Bank.

Mr. MYBURGH—Has a delivery order been given by the Bank for any portion of the ten thousand cases of kerosene oil there mentioned?

Witness—No.

Has the Bank ever received the oil or any part thereof?—It is supposed to have received it in the godowns.

I mean has it ever received it out of the godowns?—No.

Has the bank ever authorised anyone to sell or dispose of any part of that oil?—No.

Has the loan for which that security was deposited been repaid?—No.

Do you know whether the oil is in the godowns now?

Witness—Ten thousand cases?

Mr. MYBURGH—Yes, ten thousand cases.

Witness—No.

Mr. MYBURGH—How do you know?

Witness—I went across to see myself, yesterday.

How much was there?—Roughly—I could not count the cases very well—there were about a thousand cases, I think.

Do you know whether they were full or empty?—They looked full. There were others empty there. I did not count the empty ones. I could see they were empty because there were holes in them and the tops were knocked off.

According to an endorsement on the landing order the ten thousand cases of oil were held to the order of the Hongkong Bank?—Yes.

Cross-examined:—

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—How long have you been in Shanghai, Mr. Balfour?

Witness—I arrived here in the middle of August, 1883—about the 24th.

Do you know when the advance to Mr. Toeg was made?—I do. I have the promissory note in my pocket. It was the 22nd September—the day the oil was transferred to the Bank.

And what was the amount of the advance?—Tls. 75,000.

And what was the security?—1,916 pigs of lead and 53,000 cases of kerosene oil.

How much still remains owing of the loan?

Witness—Excluding what was received this morning?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I know nothing about anything being received this morning. No; how much is now owing?

Witness—Tls. 7,320,80, exclusive of interest.

From what date is interest due?—I must look in the bank books to see before I can tell you.

But you are pretty sharp in getting in your interest are you not?—Well, it is not paid, and we try to get it in. Interest is generally received quarterly.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT asked the witness to look it up in the bank books and tell him on a future occasion what was owing. He asked—What security does the bank still hold for the loan?

Witness—Ten thousand cases of kerosene oil.

But you say that is not there?—We have not got it from the Wharf Company. We have got the warrant.

How much security do you hold, as a matter of fact, for this loan? You say you have seen a thousand cases of oil. Do you count them as part of the security?—If they are full, yes.

And have you no lead remaining?—We are supposed to have 1,282 pigs of lead, I think.

And nothing else?—No.

Have you got any bank shares?—No.

Do not you hold a number of bank shares of Mr. Toeg's?—Not against this loan.

Don't you?—No.

Do you mean you are not holding a number of bank shares? As a matter of fact are you not keeping back a considerable number of shares?—I do not know what Mr. Walter is keeping back.

As accountant do you not keep the securities?—Yes. We do not hold any shares against this loan.

I do not mean technically against this loan, according to the letter of hypothecation; but is it not a fact that you have refused to give up a large number of bank shares because this loan is not paid up?—I do not know anything about shares. That is all done privately by the Manager.

You have not seen any correspondence with the Chartered Bank of India on the subject of keeping back shares?—No.

You have not seen copies of any letters?—I have seen copies of letters, but I have not examined them.

Mr. MYBURGH objected to these questions on the ground that they had no bearing on the case.

His WORSHIP—It is quite a legitimate question to put.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—The Hongkong Bank is prosecuting for something. I want to know what their position is in the matter.

Mr. MYBURGH—They are prosecuting for conversion of these goods.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—We do not know that anything is converted. (To Witness) Do you not know that the Bank are holding at the present moment a large number of shares on account of this loan not having been cleared up?

Witness—I do not know. That is done privately, with the Manager.

Will you swear that you have not seen any letters from the Chartered Bank?—I have seen letters.

You are aware that there is a correspondence going on with the Chartered Bank?

—Yes, but I have sent the letters into the Manager's private room without reading them.

Now I gather from what you have said that there were 52,000 cases to begin with and there are 10,000 left. What has become of the other 42,000 cases?—They have been delivered.

Then they have been sold, I suppose; they have not been delivered gratis?—No, they have been sold.

Who has sold them?—We have given orders to the Wharf to deliver them, they have been delivered, and the money has been paid in.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Who actually negotiated the sale? You said in your examination-in-chief that the Bank never authorised anyone to sell or dispose of this oil or any part thereof.

His WORSHIP—Of these ten thousand cases.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Who sold these cases?

Witness—There was an order signed by Mr. Toeg—please deliver to, whoever it was.

Then the procedure has been that Mr. Toeg has brought—(Witness—Or sent)—or sent a delivery order, addressed to whom?—To the accountant or the manager. It was generally addressed to the accountant.

Directing you to deliver so many cases on receiving the money?—Yes.

With a bank order enclosed?—Yes, a bank order or cheque or cash.

And then you signed that?—I signed that delivery order.

And gave it to the bearer?—Yes.

Have you had any other goods stored at the same godowns besides this lead and oil, for Mr. Toeg or any other person, since you have been Acting Accountant?—Yes; there were some other people, I think, had goods stored there.

Now in any transaction you have had in connection with goods stored in Shaw's godowns has Mr. Benjamin personally had anything to do with the matter, so far as you know? Have you ever had any direct communication with him on the subject of Shaw's godowns?—I have not—not until yesterday.

I do not know what you mean by yesterday. Do you mean issuing a warrant?—No; signing delivery orders.

Then up to yesterday you never had any transaction with him personally?—Except in reference to insuring goods.

What goods?—Different goods that we hold.

Whom have you communicated with? Whose signature did you recognise as binding, say in storage matters connected with the godowns?—Mr. Moncrieff's.

How are the godown orders signed?—"p.p. B. D. Benjamin, L. M. Moncrieff." Everything was signed like that?—As far as I remember.

Landing accounts and all other documents connected with the godowns?—Yes.

Now in these renewals of insurance, what were the transactions there? How came you to have communications with Mr. Benjamin direct?—They are taken out in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, I think, in Mr. Benjamin's own name.

Are you referring to these things specially, or any other goods?—There have been so many loans that I could not tell you.

You cannot tell whether the communications about insurances were in connection with this particular loan?—No.

Have you ever been told whose property this oil really is, or was?—I have been told, yes.

Whose?—I was told it was Mr. Benjamin's—the oil and the lead.

And this loan was really a loan to Mr. Benjamin?—Yes.

Re-examined.—
Mr. MYBURGH—There were 52,000 cases of oil. For 42,000 you gave receipts from time to time. Do you know whether any of those receipts were in favour of Mr. Benjamin?

Witness—We give delivery orders. We do not mention names.

Did Mr. Benjamin present any of those orders?—I do not think so.

Do you remember giving any receipts in favour of Mr. Benjamin?—No.

Did you satisfy yourself that Mr. Moncrieff had authority to sign for Mr. Benjamin before you accepted warrants?—He signed before I came here.

REUBEN ELIAS TOEG was then called. He was at first sworn on an ordinary Bible without his hat on.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT objected that, the witness being a Hebrew, this was no oath. The Witness was then sworn on the Old Testament, with his head covered.

Mr. MYBURGH (handing the witness the landing order for the 10,000 cases of oil)—Have you ever seen that paper before?—Yes, it was in my possession.

What did you do with it?—I gave it to the Hongkong Bank and took an advance on it.

Do you know whether Mr. Benjamin ever saw that?—I suppose he must have seen it.

Did Mr. Benjamin know that you held that landing order?—Yes, certainly.

Did he know that you deposited it with the Bank?—Yes.

Did he know for what purpose it was deposited?—Yes.

Do you know whether at the date when you deposited that order with the Bank the oil was in the godowns?—I cannot swear. I believe it was.

Have you ever authorised the Bank to deliver any of that oil to anybody?—No.

You had some other oil hypothecated to the Bank, had you not?—Yes.

In what way was it disposed of?—It was sold by Mr. Moncrieff, and he handed me the money and I went to the Bank and got a delivery order from the Bank and gave it to him and he gave his own delivery order to the godown.

You gave an order to the Bank, and the Bank released the oil?—Yes.

In all those cases the money was handed to you, and handed by you to the Bank?—Yes.

Cross-examined:—
Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Whom did this oil in fact belong to?—I believe to Mr. Benjamin.

As far as you know, had Mr. Benjamin anything to do with the actual working of the management of the godowns?—I believe if there was anything to be done Mr. Moncrieff used to go and ask for instructions—whether to sell or not.

I ask you whether Mr. Benjamin had anything to do with the management of the godowns. I dare say he was sometimes consulted about the sale of his own cargo—probably, sometimes. Had Mr. Benjamin anything to do with the management of the godowns except when Mr. Moncrieff consulted him about the sale of his own cargo? Did he ever sign any warrants or landing accounts or receipts or anything himself?—That I do not know. He must have seen—

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Wait a minute. I do not know anything about "must." You must answer my questions. Did he take any part in the management of the godowns, or of the goods stored in the godowns?—I believe he used to consult him for everything that he did. What do you mean by management of the godowns?

I mean to say this. Did Mr. Benjamin have anything to do with directing or stopping delivery of cargo, with conducting sales or anything of that kind, personally? Did Mr. Benjamin do the same kind of work relating to the godowns as Mr. Moncrieff did?—No, but when Mr. Moncrieff wanted to do anything he used to ask Mr. Benjamin first.

When you say "used," how do you know?—Because I saw him several times.

You have several times heard Mr. Moncrieff consult Mr. Benjamin about what? About selling some cargo which belonged to Mr. Benjamin?—Yes.

Now beyond that, do you know that Mr. Benjamin took any part whatever in connection with the godowns or the cargo in the godowns?—Of course they were his own godowns, and he used to ask Mr. Moncrieff to sell, and Mr. Moncrieff used to sell.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—That is not because they were his own godowns, but because it was his own cargo. Did he ever do anything in connection with the godowns beyond what you have stated—that is, beyond giving directions about the sale of his own cargo?

Witness—That is all I know of.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Then I may take it that the witness does not know that the accused did anything further in connection with the godowns than he has stated.

WITNESS—It was not my business to see whether he did or not.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I know. You need not tell us what your business is. We want to know what you know, not what you do. Up to what time is interest on the loan paid?

Witness—Up to the 31st December.

And the interest is at 8 per cent., I suppose?—Yes.

You have had cargo of your own stored at these godowns?—Yes—lead.

And you have some still?—Yes.

And you owe a good deal of money for godown rent on that cargo, don't you?—No, not a great deal.

How much?—I suppose about £15, 180, more than that, I think?—No.

Anything else—any charges?—No. Nothing but storage fees.

Mr. MYBURGH said he had no questions to put in re-examination.

Witness—These goods belong to Mr. Benjamin, and he asked me to get a loan on them because the banks will not advance money to him on goods when they are in his own godowns.

His WORSHIP—You wish to add that to your deposition?

Witness—Yes.

His WORSHIP—You have said that Mr. Benjamin must have seen that document. Tell me how it is that he must have seen it.

Witness—Because there was a loan on these goods before from the French Bank also, and we transferred the goods to the Hongkong Bank when we got them back, and I showed it to him then.

At what time?—About the 22nd September.

You say that Benjamin asked you to get a loan from the Bank on these goods because he could not get a loan on goods stored in his own godowns. When was that?—On several occasions.

Are you talking of these particular goods?—These goods and others.

When did he ask you to get an advance on these goods?—On the 22nd September.

And you got an advance then from the Bank?—Yes.

And the advance was for Benjamin?—Yes.

And what did you do with the money?—I gave it to him. The French Bank called the money in and I got a loan on the goods from the Hongkong Bank, and the Hongkong Bank credited me with money and I drew a cheque and paid it to the French Bank.

Whose was the previous loan?—Mr. Benjamin's.

REUBEN AARON GUBBAY was then sworn.

Mr. MYBURGH—You know Mr. Benjamin?

Witness—Yes.

Have you had any conversation with him lately?—Yes.

When?—I believe it was on Monday.

Will you state what occurred.

Witness—What I mentioned yesterday?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—No; not what you mentioned yesterday—what occurred.

Witness—Well, I had a lot of conversation with him that was nothing to do with this case. Well, I was talking to him about Mr. Toeg's business, and he said: "Why is Toeg running me down? I have done nothing to him." I said, "Well, you took all this oil and lead money from him." He said he knew nothing about lead—he had only heard of that lately, and as for the other money he only took it knowing that he would return it in a few days.

Mr. MYBURGH—What other money?

Witness—I told him about the lead and oil, and he said he had nothing to do with the lead.

But what was the other money?—The kerosene oil money.

But what do you mean by the kerosene oil money?—The kerosene oil that was in his godown. He said he never intended to swindle anybody.

What do you mean by the kerosene oil money?—Well, the deficiency in the godown I understood to be the money he referred to.

His WORSHIP—You have not mentioned any money.

Mr. MYBURGH—How was the money got?

Witness—He did not tell me that.

Mr. MYBURGH—I cannot understand what you mean by the kerosene oil money.

Witness—I understood that there was a deficiency of kerosene oil, and I supposed that he had sold the oil and taken the money. That is what I understood—he did not tell me that.

His WORSHIP—You mean to say that you understood him to refer to money the proceeds of oil that had been sold from the godowns?

Witness—Yes; that is what I understood—oil that was short in the godowns.

Mr. MYBURGH—Did he tell you what he did with the money?—He said he had to pay that money, and he was sure he would get it back in a few days. He had to pay the money to some bank. He was sure of returning it in a few days.

Returning it to whom?—Where he took it from; he did not mention where.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Pack it up in kerosene oil cases and put it back in the godown!

Witness—But when he wanted to draw this money the bank stopped his drawing. He said if he intended to swindle anybody he would not have tried so hard to pay this money back. He asked me if I remembered that some months ago he wanted me to get Tls. 15,000 for him; and he said it was for this purpose.

Mr. MYBURGH—For what purpose?

Witness—For this deficiency.

Mr. MYBURGH—What to do with the deficiency?

Witness—He said he wanted Tls. 15,000 to pay this deficiency. He did not say "to pay this deficiency;" he said "for this purpose." But I understood him to mean "to pay this deficiency."

Cross-examined:—

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Cannot you fix the date when this conversation occurred, Mr. Gubbay?

Witness—I think it was Monday.

You say you think? This is only Thursday, you know.—It might have been Tuesday. It was not before Monday. I think it was Monday morning, about 11 o'clock.

The warrant in this case was taken out on your deposition on oath, made yesterday afternoon, was it not?—I do not know whether it was taken out on my deposition. Well, you made a deposition yesterday afternoon?—Yes.

And in that deposition you said, "Benjamin told me on Monday, I think," etc?—Yes.

In what you said yesterday you did not mention lead at all?—I said yesterday that he said he had nothing to do with lead.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Well, it is not in your written deposition.

Witness—I said so.

Mr. MYBURGH—Yes, he said so.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Well, it is not down in your deposition, anyhow. Was this conversation you have just been telling us about before or after another conversation you had at that meeting about your own private business?—After.

Where did the conversation take place?—In Mr. Benjamin's office.

There was nobody present besides you and Mr. Benjamin, was there?—Nobody to hear us speak. People were coming in and out.

How long had you been talking to him before this subject was broached?—I could not tell that.

A quarter of an hour?—I dare say. I did not notice.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I do not want it with astronomical accuracy; I want it to the best of your recollection. Because all this is recollection; you know; I do not expect you to be very accurate.

Witness—The whole conversation did not take more than a quarter of an hour.

Will you just try to recollect the very words which were used, because everything depends on the words, you know?—Well, I cannot recollect the exact words; we were talking in Arabic.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Well, if Mr. Benjamin is going to be convicted on your recollection of what he said you had better try and remember it and translate it word for word.

Witness—What I have said is as nearly as possible word for word what was said.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I will ask the witness to write down in Arabic what

was said—the words that were used—and then we will see what the interpretation of that is.

The Witness made out a written statement in Arabic.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—The witness has written down a paper in Arabic which will be marked, and I shall have access to it, I presume, for the purpose of getting it translated.—(To witness) Have you put down in that Arabic report of the conversation words which mean "took the money?"

Witness—Yes.

Is that an expression you used?—Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Did you understand whom he took it from? He did not take it out of kerosene cases. You seem to have said, "You took all this oil and lead money." What do you mean by "took"?

Witness—I mean he sold this oil and lead and took the money. That is what I mean.

His WORSHIP—I think it is tolerably clear. He means that he had taken the proceeds of the oil.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—How do you suppose that Mr. Benjamin had taken the money? Do you mean to charge him with actually selling the oil himself and pocketing the money; going over to Pootung and arranging the thing?

Witness—Between him and Mr. Moncrieff.

That is what you charge him with—combining with Mr. Moncrieff to sell the oil and taking the money?—I suppose he instructed Moncrieff to sell it; but I did not say so to him. I said just what I have put down.

You say in your deposition, "I understood it was about February that he took the money?"—That was about the Tls. 15,000. Mr. Mowat asked me, "Can you remember when he wanted this Tls. 15,000?" And I said it was about the end of February. That was when he wanted the money, not when he took the money.

That is what you meant to say yesterday?—It is not when I meant to say; it is what I said.

But you signed something different?—Mr. Mowat asked me if I could tell the day. I said I could not tell the exact day, but I thought it was at the end of February. He never told me that he took the money at the end of February.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—No; I don't suppose he ever told you he took the money at all. "Took" and "wanted" are two very different things. The witness signs something which is diametrically opposed to what he said.—(To Witness) Now when you had this conversation with Mr. Benjamin on Monday or Tuesday were you not excited at the time?

Witness—I do not think so.

Does not your memory carry you back to that?—I was not excited; I was annoyed.

You were rather angry with Mr. Benjamin or very angry?—Well, I was angry. I do not know about very angry. I was annoyed, as I have said.

You were considerably annoyed?—I do not know about considerably.

Did you threaten him with proceedings?—No. I said proceedings might be taken against me, and then I should have to take proceedings against him. I did not threaten at all.

You consider that you were simply annoyed, and not excited?—I was not excited.

And have you not said since that, so far as you were concerned, you would not mind seeing him sliced up like beef?—Well, I dare say I did. I was asked if I would have pity on him, and I said I would not have pity on him.

You did not say you would like to see him sliced up like beef?—No. I said if I saw him sliced up like beef I would not have pity on him.

LOUIS MOORE was then called and sworn.

Mr. MYBURGH—You know the accused? Witness—I do.

Have you had any conversation with him lately?—A week ago.

Will you say what occurred?—I went to his office. I said to him, "Benjamin, what is this I hear?" He replied, "I told Moncrieff 'I must have money,' and intended to return it in a few days; but shares having taken such an unexpected turn I could only pay Tls. 7,000," or "Tls. 8,000." I forget the exact amount; but he hoped in a few days to get the balance. He added that he had great hopes of getting the money, mentioning the names of a few from whom he thought he could get money. I would rather not mention their names unless I am compelled to.

What were you referring to when you said, "Benjamin, what is this I hear?"—I was referring to the rumour about the deficiency of the oil in the godown.

Do you think he understood you as referring to that?—I should think so.

Cross-examined:—

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Mr. Moore, you undertake to say that the conversation you had, began in this way. "Benjamin, what is this I hear?" And Benjamin's answer was, "I told Moncrieff 'I must have money,' and intended to return it in a few days?"

Witness—Yes.

His WORSHIP remarked that they had had that down in the witness's deposition already.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he wanted to have it down again because he wanted to call attention to the extraordinary nature of the conversation—the non sequitur, as he might call it. Continuing his cross-examination, he asked—Are you sure that the accused did not say to you that he found Moncrieff was short in the oil, and was trying to make it up?

Witness—Neither he nor I mentioned the word oil in the conversation.

Did not the accused say something to you to the effect that he found Moncrieff was short?—No. That is all the conversation I remember that passed between us. I was only in there a few minutes, and I do not think anything else was said.

You did not ask him how the money was obtained, or anything of that sort?—No. That is all I asked him, and that is his reply, as far as I recollect; and I went away.

You were asked by the Hongkong Bank to come here yesterday to give evidence for a warrant?—I was asked first to go to Mr. Myburgh's office.

And you went to his office?—Yes.

And told him what you have told us to-day?—Yes, as far as I can remember.

And you were not invited to proceed to the Court?—No.

I suppose your evidence was not good enough?—Well, I was told it not strong enough, or something to that effect. They wanted more evidence.

Mr. MYBURGH—That is all the evidence I have to produce.

His WORSHIP—Do you wish for a remand?

Mr. MYBURGH—Not for myself, your Honour.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Well, your Honour, if you think there is any case I should like a remand for the purpose of calling some witnesses. Will your Honour remand it till Monday?

His WORSHIP agreed to adjourn the case till Monday.

Mr. MYBURGH—With regard to the surties, I cannot say that I am quite satisfied. I can allow the bail to go on unless I see reason to apply in the meantime, but my learned friend will understand that I have liberty to apply.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Certainly, with notice to me.

His WORSHIP—You can make enquiries. You are entitled to do that.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—And in the meantime, bail as before.

His WORSHIP—As every remand necessitates a fresh bond it is desirable that we should have as few remands as possible.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I do not think I shall have to ask for more than this one. The accused was then remanded till Monday.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1884.

Before HUANG, Chinese Magistrate, and H. A. GILES, Esq., British Assessor.

Sixteen natives of Namhoi were before the Court this afternoon charged with being concerned in robbing the sandalwood cargo of the *Flooden*, which was cast away on the 23rd of August last, near the lower lightship, and which, having been abandoned by the Captain and crew, was boarded by the Chinese living at Namhoi, who pillaged the cargo, and stripped the stranded vessel. Representations were made by the British Consul with reference to the theft, and on the 26th and 27th of the same month the Magistrate of Namhoi arrested a number of men. Sixteen of these were now brought before the Mixed Court for examination. Some of them were pitiable looking objects, there being no fewer than six paralytics and cripples, who had to be carried in and out of the Court. Mr. H. A. Giles sat as British Assessor, and Mr. Sharp, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., was present on behalf of Lloyd's Agency, who are interested in the hull of the ship. The prisoners were also charged with ripping the metal off the vessel's hull. The Magistrate and Mr. Giles alternately questioned the prisoners.

WONG A-PAO was the first called, and in answer to the Magistrate said—I am a native of Namhoi and a buffalo herd. On the 22nd day of the 7th moon (24th August) I went to the vessel that was wrecked (the *Flooden*) to look at her, when the soldiers came and arrested me. The distance from the vessel to the bank was 10 to 12 li. I was on board when arrested. I went on board by walking out to the ship, as it was ebb tide at the time. I had two pieces of sandalwood, and when the soldiers arrested me they took them away from me.

By Mr. GILES—I was arrested on the 22nd of the 7th moon. I could not see distinctly if there were a lot of strangers on board carrying sandalwood off; I could not see them from the shore. I did not go on board at all, but I stood on the bank. I could see no soldiers on board, as the place where I stood was too far off.

HUANG TSU KUAI, in answer to the Magistrate, said—I am a native of Namhoi, a grass-cutter by profession, and am 42 years of age. I did not see the ship on the 24th day of the 7th month. There was a large tide, and I could not go up to the ship. Some sandalwood drifted down the river and I picked it up. I thought it was fire-wood, and so I picked it up, but the soldiers arrested me. The vessel was a long way off, and I could not see her distinctly. I saw a sailing-boat going along. I did not see any other men picking up sandalwood.

By Mr. GILES—I was arrested on the 24th of the 7th moon. I was on the bank at the time. I did not go on board the ship, as it was too far off.

KONG A-MIAO, questioned by the Magistrate, said—I am a farmer and twenty-nine years of age. I was on the bank cutting grass. I did not take any sandalwood. I was arrested on the 24th of the 7th moon. (This witness was a paralytic, and had to be carried into the Court.)

SA MING-KAO, suffering from curvature of the spine, and paralytic, was next examined by the Magistrate. He said—I was cutting grass when I was arrested. I

had no sickness then, but got into my present condition in the second month of this year. The soldiers arrested me, but I denied taking the sandalwood. The banks were full of reeds where I was. I did not see anybody on board the vessel from where I was, on account of the reeds.

SSU CHANG-CHUN said—I am 46 years of age and a farmer. On the 25th of the 7th moon I saw three pieces of sandalwood among the reeds, and I picked them up. They had floated to the place where I found them. I was arrested by the soldiers.

By Mr. GILES—I did not go on board the vessel at all. I was arrested on the 25th of the 7th moon during the afternoon. I was in the reeds at the time. I am an agricultural labourer.

YAN PAO-YUNG, aged 46, a farmer, said—I was out grazing the cows on the 25th of the 7th moon, when the soldiers arrested me and took some sandalwood from me.

CHA SING-JAO, CHAO SAO-YUNG, HUANG A-CHI, CHAI YUNG-LAN and KO HO SANG were next placed on their knees before the Court. The first man said—I went with others to find crabs on the bank. I found some sandalwood in the reeds, and when the soldiers arrested me I threw it away. I did not see any one else take sandalwood. The last man said—I went to look for my buffaloes when the soldiers arrested me on the 24th of the 7th month. I do not know whether the other four men took any sandalwood. I do not recognise them as being present at the time.

By Mr. GILES—None of us went on board the vessel. I did not see or hear of any soldiers going on board. We were all arrested in the reeds. (This man was a paralytic.)

FU MAO-LUNG, HUANG PE-CHUNG and CHOH KUANG, were all paralytics. They had to be carried into Court. All three declared that they had not taken any sandalwood or had anything to do with the wreck.

NE TE-LONG, said to be the tepao, and and WU TE-SIEN, his assistant, the latter a paralytic and an idiot, were next brought into Court. The first man said he heard of the robbery of sandalwood and collected some of it from the people who had scattered it all over the shore. The soldiers got two boat loads of it and he collected one. There were about 40 piculs, which he handed in to the tepao.

In answer to Mr. GILES, NE TE-LONG said—I am not a tepao, but I am the non-official tepao's assistant, and have been so for eight years. I cannot write.

The second man, in addition to his being paralytic, was admitted by the magistrate, to be idiotic. He said he was a farm-labourer and 47 years of age, and was never a beggar. He had nothing to do with the sandalwood.

The prisoners were remanded.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Yangtze*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Blatt, Mrs. Stephens, Messrs. J. Lee, G. H. Rhodes, W. T. Manifold, W. H. Gaskell, T. Begg, and T. Shimamura.

Per str. *Pekin*, for Hankow—Messrs. R. Phillips, G. B. Dodwell, and Baggally.

Per str. *Posang*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Guedes, and Misses (2) Carvalho, Mr. H. E. Wadman.

Per str. *Wingang*, for Newchwang—Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Main, child and two servants.

Per str. *Taku*, for Foochow—Messrs. H. Boyol, Comstock, and J. J. Buchheister.

Per str. *Ngankin*, for Hankow—Mr. H. E. Charlesworth.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Mr. S. Vetchkoosky.

Per str. *Kwonglee*, for Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Vita.

Per str. *Kowshing*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore. For Tientsin—Mr. Williamson.

ARRIVED.

Per native boat, from Hangchow—Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Main, child, nurse, and servant.

Per str. *Djemah*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Frazer, and maid, Messrs. Gibb, White, Whitley, and Kuster.

From Hongkong—Madame Nickleson, and Mr. Hillerston.

Per str. *Pautah*, from Tientsin—Sir R. T. Rennie, Messrs. Robertson, and Mah.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Rev. W. J. L. Groves, and Mr. H. Wadman.

Per str. *Posang*, from Hongkong via Swatow—Mr. and Mrs. Buyer, Capt. Whittle, Messrs. A. Primarest, H. Bristy, and W. B. Olyatt.

Per str. *Fungshun*, from Tientsin—Messrs. G. B. Godman, and S. Godman.

Per str. *Siu Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Mrs. Jas. Kichwood.

Per str. *Ngankin*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Judd, Messrs. Nelson, and Fongsal.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, and family.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Mrs. Woodward, and Mr. Ferris.

Per str. *Verona*, from London—Miss Black, and Miss Lancaster. From Brindisi—Mr. Robertson. From Singapore—Dr. Thomas and Mr. Forsyth.

From Hongkong—Mr. R. O. and Miss Colt, Messrs. Charlesworth, J. Swire, and L. Campos.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. H. Sylva and servant, Dr. A. R. Platt (U.S. Consul, Chefoo), Capt. N. Pratt, Capt. Thomas, Messrs. F. D. Cooper, and A. G. Woods.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. Oppenheimer.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tientsin—Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Crowley, and 4 children.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, and Mr. Sheoboff.

Per str. *Kowshing*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Smith.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Rev. H. Sowerly, Mrs. H. Sowerly, and two children.

From Chinkiang—Mr. T. Duff.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Messrs. G. Butler, and Rodriguez Martins.

Per str. *Haeshin*, from Foochow—Mr. Walker.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Ancona*, for London—Mrs. Kirkwood and 2 infants, Mr. F. A. Morgan. For Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. L. Ferreira and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith and servant, Messrs. C. Jantzen, L. Campos, and J. Vaughan.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	8 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction.	
May 10	30.03		61.0	75.0	56.0	60.0	55.0	4 N.N.E.	..
11	30.04		56.5	67.0	54.0	56.0	63.5	4 N.E.	..
12	30.10		61.5	61.5	51.0	61.0	57.0	2 North.	..
13	30.06		61.0	72.0	56.0	60.5	55.5	0	..
14	30.00		64.0	72.0	58.0	63.5	59.0	2 West.	..
15	30.04		65.0	78.0	56.0	64.5	59.0	3 South.	..
16	30.01		66.0	74.0	57.0	65.5	61.5	4 S.S.E.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b blue sky; c clouds; f fog; h hail; l lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; x. calm. Force from 1 to 21 estimated.

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

AGENTS:—London:—Messrs. GEO. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill (E.C.) Hongkong:—Messrs. MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., Queen's Road. New York and Atlantic Ports:—Mr. ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row, San Francisco (Cal.). Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange, California St. Sydney:—Messrs. GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne:—Messrs. NORTON, HARGREAVE & Co. Yokohama:—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Nagasaki:—CHINA & JAPAN TRADING CO.

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LONDON (E.C.)

Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH MAY, 1884.

IMPORTED	MALWA		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	17	17.00	..	..	..	..	3	3.00
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	5	5.00	1	1.20	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	22	22.00	1	1.20	..	..	3	3.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	27	27.00	92	110.40	67	68.40	1	1.00

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Cht. Wg. Pts.
Malwa	207 207.60	67 67.00	42 42.50	49 49.00	15 15.00	27 27.00	.. ..	70 70.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	478.00
Patna	12 14.40	.. ..	.. ..	12 14.40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	28.80
Benares	14 16.80	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 3.60	.. ..	.. ..	6 6.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	26.40
Persian ....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Turkey ....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total ..	233 238.70	67 67.00	42 42.50	61 63.40	18 18.00	27 27.00	.. ..	75 76.00	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	624 633.20

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 15th May, 1884.

PIECE GOODS.—The preliminaries of Peace between France and China have been signed, and, if report speak truly, China is to be congratulated on the very favourable terms she has obtained. The protectorate of ANNAM, already lost to China through conquest, has been yielded to France, and China opens the province of YUNNAN to foreign trade. But on the other hand she has to pay nothing in the shape of indemnity, and it is that which specially commends itself to native approval.

The news of Peace which reached this on the 11th instant, was hailed with pleasure by every one, and the native merchants with whom we have spoken on the subject have assured us that when the terms are fully known, believed, and digested by the people generally, money will soon be released and trade will improve.

Meanwhile business is slack enough everywhere. There seems to be no spontaneity in our market, and in the face of so little demand from the constituencies the heavy offerings at auction are testing its strength most severely. Yet the values of Cotton Goods are well sustained, and that fact, under the circumstances, goes far to prove that the situation is healthy.

Quietness and lower prices are reported from the North; but from HANKOW and other river ports remittances have been received and already returned in goods, and hitherto no mention has been made of the periodical *bête noir*, the overflow of the Yangtze. The HANKOW dealers are now adopting foreign bank and merchant paper as a means of remittance on this place.

The April home report of Plain Cottons to all China, according to Reuter, is 30,000,000 yards, and the Manchester market is said to be firm again.

Grey Shirtings.—8½-lbs.—The sales since this day week are estimated at about 23,000 pieces, and, amongst others, the following quotations appear, viz., £1.36½ for *Swallow*, £1.37½ for *C.P.H. Green Lion*, £1.42½ for *Green Maggie*, £1.44 for *Warrior*, £1.45 for *Large Blue Lion and Flag*, £1.46 for *Double Swallow*, £1.49 for *Red Pheasant*, and *Red Pagoda*, £1.52½ for *Red Wheat Ear*, £1.53½ for *Gold Globe*, £1.54½ for *Blue Anchor*, £1.55 for *Red Tea Caddy*, £1.62 for *Dewhurst's Green Lion*, £1.62½ for *Blue Dragon (Nie-Kie)*, £1.67 for *Double Feather*, and £1.67½ for *Double Blue Dragon*. The riverine dealers have been the principal buyers, those from the north holding off, rather, in view of the weakness in prices reported from TIENTSIN. It is expected, however, that peace will restore confidence and tone to the markets all over, and that after the first of the next moon, when the spring settlements are adjusted, a large and healthy trade will speedily ensue.

6lbs. cloth has not been dealt in privately, but in 9½lbs. a 10½lbs. a fair business has been done, some 12,000 pieces having been sold, the currencies being based on £1.95 for *Eagle*, ordinary, and *Gold Dog*, £2.06 for *B.X. Eagle and Dragon*, £2.25 for *Gold Dragon P.P.P.*, and £2.32½ for *Blue Vase* (11½lbs.)

For 7lbs. and 12lbs. there has been very little market.

White Shirtings.—The particulars of sales of about 7,500 pieces 64-reed and 350 pieces of 72-reed have been disclosed, and they show in the former, £1.48 for *Bat and Peach*, £1.75 for *Gold Dog*, *Double Gold Stag*, and *Gold Joss*, and £1.77 for *Llankee*; and, in the latter, rates ranging from £1.92½ up to £2.30 per piece.

T. Cloths.—There is as yet no change for the better in this department. Demand continues limited to almost retail dimensions—to little lots of special chops. The sales for the week include 1,100 pieces of Bombay 6-lbs. *Eagle* at £1.02 per piece, about 1,800 of 8-lbs. on the basis of £1.40 for *Red Double Dragon*, and between 5,000 and 6,000 pieces of 7-lbs. at £1.00 for *Green Prince*, £1.06 for mildewed *Bombay Eagle*, £1.02 for *Three Fishes*, £1.04 for *Blue Three Man*, £1.24 for *Silver Steamer*, £1.26 and £1.32 for *Green and Blue Fisherman*, &c., the whole business declared being under 10,000 pieces.

Drills.—Of American there have been about 3,000 pieces disposed of privately, but, as far as the P.M.C. chop is concerned, the firmness noticeable last week has given way. At all events the only sale registered returns £2.60 less 1% as the value. At the same time the prices ruling at the auction of damages yesterday, particulars below, denote strength, and in private the *Tiger* and *Lion* chops have commanded £2.50 and £2.57½ a 2.55 per piece. *English Drills.*—One lot of 855 pieces *Blue Eagle*—good quality—has been booked at £2.12½ per piece.

Jeans.—This item has remained almost without enquiry since last mail left; but there have been dealings to a moderate extent in

Sheetings, both *English* and *American*, the respective totals being 2,600 pieces and 1,500 pieces. With regard to the prices, it has to be noted that *Indian Head* of the latter has receded to £2.95 per piece. The quotations for *English*, as appearing by the transactions, are £2.40 for *Buffalo*, £2.54 for *Horse*, and £2.62½ for *Dolphin*.

Fancy Cottons.—Excepting about 1,000 pieces of *Mohammedans* at £0.09 a 0.10 per yard; 828 pieces of *Velvets* at £0.15½ per yard; 10,000 pieces of a 4½ a 5½ yard *Blue Cotton Cloth* at £0.37/38 per piece; 2,000 pieces *Im. Nankins*, *American*, 4½-lbs. by 20-yds., at £0.75 per piece; 250 pieces *Black Brocades* at £2.17½, and a few *Cotton Italians* at from £1.95/2.05 per piece, there is nothing calling for record under this heading. The *Turkey Reds* market is very quiet, and sellers are experiencing much difficulty in bringing their customers to the scratch with eyec. This difficulty, however, is not confined to the dealer in *Turkey Reds*. The complaint affects the whole of the piece goods trade at the present time, and importers are unable to avail themselves of the comparatively favourable sterling exchange now ruling.

Cotton Yarn.—A small business continues to be done on previous terms.

Woolens, *Russian Cloths* excepted, there has been hardly any private market for this mail, and the sales of those amount to only 200 pieces, at, however, stiffer prices, say £17.00 nett and £18.30 per piece. The business for the most part is speculative. Of *Camelots* there have been booked only 20 pieces *Dark Blue W.W.V.* 37-inch. at £15.35, and 20 pieces *Soldier* 31-inch. *Scartel* at £8.70. *Long Ells* figure for 100 pieces *U.U. Scartel* at £4.69 per piece; *Black Lastings* for 140 pieces *Dragon* and *Phoenix* No. 9 at £6.40, and *Spanish Stripes* for a few B.T.I. at £0.46½ per yard for *Scartel*, and £0.47½ for *White and Gentian*.

Metals.—Mr. Biefeld says in his weekly Report:—The news of the peaceable settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulties, concluded in Tientsin on the 12th instant, has been received with great satisfaction in commercial circles and it may be expected that money will soon be easier, though business generally is not likely to improve much before the fall of the year. **LEAD.**—The market has continued very quiet and prices are a shade weaker: settlements have been of a retail character. **NAILED IRON.**—With the exception of a sale of 200 tons Sohiers' at £1.87½, nothing of any importance has occurred under this heading. **BAR IRON.**—Small indent orders have been received, but sales of spot have not occurred. **PIG IRON.**—No business. **OLD IRON.**—Horse Shoes have remained in good demand and sales are reported of best at £1.73: business in other kinds has been of a retail character. **TINPLATES AND STEEL.**—Have been contracted for to some extent, but prices have not transpired. **SPELTER.**—In moderate demand. **STRAITS TIN.**—Small business at last rates. **COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.**—There has nothing doing in copper, but of yellow metal small sales have been made at quotations. **JAPAN COPPER.**—About 100 piculs tiles have been placed at £16.20. **IRON WIRE.**—Remains in moderate demand. **QUICKSILVER.**—No change.

Miscellaneous.—From Mr. A. Biefeld's Report:—**MATCHES.**—Sales are: 100 cases black and red dip safeties House chop at Tls. 15.75 a 16; 138 cases red dip paraffine 2 Cocks chop ea. 25 gross at Tls. 7.25. **NEEDLES.**—The market shows no improvement. A parcel of 20 cases blue, gold and silver eyed, damaged and rusty, were sold privately at Tls. 50 a 65. **ANILINE DYES.**—Sales, during the week could only be effected, at a concession in prices; stocks are very large and a further decline in value may be looked for. sales include: 2,500 bottles ea. 2 oz. eosine, 2 Joss chop at Tl. 0.12; 2,000 bottles ea. 2 oz. eosine Flower chop at Tl. 0.15; 5,000 bottles ea. 2 oz. violet, Joss chop at Tl. 0.09½; 3,500 tins ea. 8 oz. magenta, Joss chop at Tl. 0.23½; 10,000 bottles ea. 2 oz. magenta, Joss chop at Tl. 0.10; 4,000 bottles ea. 2 oz. magenta, various chops at Tl. 0.15½.

Kerosene Oil.—Sales during the week amount to about 30,000 cases at prices ranging from Tls. 1.27½ to Tls. 1.31. The market closes firm at quotations.

Coal.—From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s circular.—No transactions of importance have taken place in the coal market since the publication of our last on the 1st instant. **CARDIFF.**—Business is confined to sales ex godown at previous rates. **AMERICAN ANTHRACITE.**—The quotation given for this description is quite nominal, as that price cannot be obtained for the lots that are on hand for sale. **AUSTRALIAN.**—The cargo of the s.s. *Whampoa*, about 1,600 tons, was sold to arrive some time ago at £6.40 per ton ex godown, and that of the s.s. *Laju*, also about 1,600 tons, at £6.50 per ton ex godown, being higher rates than are now obtainable. Part of cargo of Newcastle, N.S.W., coal per s.s. *Pathan*, 500 tons, was sold to arrive at £5.00 per ton ex godown, but we do not alter the quotation given for cargo ex ship. **JAPAN.**—The arrivals of Takasima and Miké are all in fulfilment of contracts. For sales of Takasima lump and dust ex godown rates are firmly maintained. **KEELUNG** is not in any demand.

Cargo quotations are:—

Cardiff, ex ship	Tls. 9.00 per ton.	Japan, Takasima Dust, ex ship.....	Tls. 3.10 per ton.
American Anthracite, to arrive.....	8.00 "	Miké Lump, ex ship	4.50 "
Sydney, Wollongong, ex ship	6.00 "	" Dust, ex ship.....	3.00 "
" Coal Cliff, ex ship	5.00 "	Imabuko, ex ship	3.00 "
Newcastle, N.S.W. ex ship	5.00 "	Karat, ex ship	3.50 "
Japan, Takasima Lump, ex ship ...	4.75 "	Keelung, ex ship to arrive.....	3.00 "

(The above quotations are for cargo, and do not represent rates for small lots ex godown, which fluctuate with the supply and demand.)

Arrivals during the fortnight have been:—Takasima dust 2,911 tons, Takasima lump 315, Keelung 770, Miké lump 1,626 Karatz 724, Newcastle, N.S.W. 1,000, Mixed Japan 1,520; total 8,866 tons.

Opium.—Closing quotations:—Malwa new £425, old £440; Patna £450; Benares £455, new 450.

Chinese Market.—**SUGAR.**—Sales for the week are slightly under 5,000 piculs at former prices. In **PEPPER** no business is reported. **SANDALWOOD.**—Sales 500 piculs South Sea, 100 piculs Timor and 50 piculs Malabar. **COTTON.**—Little doing, but rates are firmer. **HIDES.**—Sales 500 piculs at quotations. **FLINTS.**—Small transactions. **RICE** is slightly higher.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—Settlements reported about 300 bales:—**T'SATLEE.**—Red Elephant at £380. Yellow Elephant at £357½, Siebing Quang Fong at £340, Market at £322½. **YELLOW.**—Szechuen at £18½, Ho Young at £222½. **WILD SILK.**—Tussan at £112½. **TAYSAAM.**—White Kahing at £321½.

STOCK.—1,300 bales, against 16,000 in 1883 and 11,000 in 1882.

EXPORT FOR SEASON 1883-1884.

	To London.	France.	Switzerland Italy, &c.	Hongkong & Coast Ports.	New York & San F'co.	Japan.	Bombay & Straits.	Suez & Alexandria.	Beyrout.	Total.
For season to date.....	16,544	27,079	525	917	3,335	—	856	188	321	49,765 bales.
Against season 1882-83	11,814	29,000	1,874	852	5,158	5	955	206	119	49,983 "
" " 1881-82	11,479	27,229	1,179	849	7,020	—	1,662	179	—	49,597 "

From commencement of season to date, Export of Wild Silk, 3,817 bales, not included in the above, against 648 bales last season.

Tea.—The advices from Hankow to the 12th reported that the market had been opened quietly and a more moderate business had been done than in former years. The quality of the teas was considered good but values were thought to be too high, and the latter opinion has been borne out by telegrams received from London, which say that in the opinion of the trade there the opening prices were 2d. to 3d. per pound over what should have been given. To-day telegrams have come to hand advising a large business having been done, probably at lower rates, as the Chinese were by last letters beginning to give way in their demands. A considerable amount of the first settlements were for Russia.

At Kiukiang the settlements have been at £25 to 44 for Ningchows; £17½ to 28 for Keemuns; and £24 to 28 for local packed teas. The quality of the crop is reported about the same as last season.

Exchange.—Our rates are ¼ per tael higher than last week, but only a small business has been transacted either in bank remittances or private paper. Rates since the opening of business after last mail have been steady at 5s. 0½d. for transfers, 5s. 1d. for demand and 5s. 1½d. for 4 months' sight bank drafts, credits at 4 months' sight have been 5s. 2½d., and documentary paper 5s. 2½d. On France private bills have been f. 6.52/53 at 4 months' sight, and f. 6.55/56 at 6 months'. Rupees are 306, but no business has been done.

DAILY QUOTATIONS DURING THE WEEK.

	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		HONGKONG.		INDIA.	
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		Lowest. Highest.		Rupees. T. transfers.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Saturday, 10th.....	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2	5.2½	5.2½	6.52/55	6.52/55	27½	27½	305½	305½
Monday, 12th	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	27½	27½	305½	305½
Tuesday, 13th	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	27½	27½	305½	305½
Wednesday, 14th.....	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	27½	27½	306	306
Thursday, 15th	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	27	27½	306	306
Friday, 16th	5.0½	5.0½	5.1½	5.1½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	5.2½	6.53/56	6.53/56	27	27½	306	306½

Shares.—The market for Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares has advanced since the news of a pacific arrangement having been come to between France and China; sales were made early in the week at 122 premium and exchange 73, afterwards at 123, 124 and 126 premium and the same exchange, and at 126 premium, and drawing rate to Hongkong; Pootung Dock shares have been done at £60; Birt's Wharf at £48 cum dividend; Tug-boat Association at £90; Selangor Tin Mining at \$320, and Chinese Bonds of 1881 at £518.

Freights.—Messrs. Wheelock & Co. say in this report:—Since our last circular was issued on the 1st inst. there has been more activity in the coasting trade at improved rates, as will be seen below, but in only two instances were the vessels actually in port, and at present there is no disengaged vessel here. One settlement has been effected for the coal carrying trade between Nagasaki and this, at a slight advance on previous quotations, but charters are made more frequently at Nagasaki; to the charterer's benefit. For London via Suez canal—Rates by the mail steamers and Holt's line continue to be 50s. and 47s. 6d. per 40 cubic feet respectively. The *s.s. Cardiganshire* is on the berth at 47s. 6d. per 40 cubic feet, and as she has proceeded well with her engagements will have quick despatch via Foochow and Hongkong. There is no sailing vessel loading. For New York via canal—The *s.s. Oxfordshire* has arrived from Japan and will load here at 57s. 6d. per 40 cubic feet; she will be despatched towards the end of the month, calling at Hongkong to fill up. Several steamers have already proceeded to Hankow to load tea for London. The *Port Philip* and *Bothwell Castle* left on the 1st inst.; *Oopack* on the 5th; *Glenogle* on the 6th; *Glenely* and *Benalder* on the 7th; *Glenfruin* on the 9th; *Ghazee* on the 11th, and *Albany* and *Pathan* on the 14. The *Glencoe*, *Glenagarry* and *Orestes* will follow shortly. To load with tea for Russia the *Iphigenia*, *Russia* and *Tsaritsa* have proceeded to Hankow, and will be followed by the *Petersburg*, *Kostroma* and *Moskwa*.

Quotations for sailing vessels are:—Newchwang to Swatow, 18 Mex. cents per picul, no demand at present. Chefoo to Swatow, 15 Mex. cents per picul, nominal, little enquiry. Nagasaki and back, \$1.90 per ton of Coal for small vessels, very little demand.

(These rates include any cargo hence to Nagasaki for Charterer's account freight free.)

Keelung and back, \$2.00 per ton of coal, little demand. Foochow and back, \$3.00 per Register ton, nominal.

Settlements during the interval have been:—*Will-o-the-Wisp*, British steamer, 166 tons, monthly charter, \$1,900 in full. *Kolga*, British barque, 359 tons, Foochow to Tientsin, \$1,850 in full, 15 lay days. *Hilda*, British barque, 306 tons, same voyage, \$1,700 in full, 16 lay days. *Charley*, British barque, 359 tons, same voyage, \$1,850 in full, 15 lay days. *Doretta*, Siamese barque, 300 tons hence to Keelung and back \$2.00 per ton of coal, 18 lay days. *Anglo-Indian*, British barque 444 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai, \$1.90 per ton of coal, 17 lay days.

P.S.—By telegram dated yesterday from Hankow we learn that the *Glenogle* was engaged full at £5 per ton, and would leave to-morrow night; the *Oopack* was engaged full at £3, and would leave on the 20th. The *Glenely* was full at £3, the *Benalder* and *Ghazee* were offering to take freight at £2.10s. and the *Port Philip* at £2 per ton. Freights were declining.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirts—\$1-lbs.—10,480 pieces; at (Nee-kee on 12th inst.) \$1.43½/43½ for *Red Double Lion and Flag*, mildewed; and \$1.57½/57½ for *Blue Joss*, mildewed; (E-wo, yesterday), \$1.63½/64 for *Double Blue Tea Caddy*; and \$1.62/62½ for *Blue Dragon*, sea damaged; and (Yuen-fong, to-day), \$1.27/27½ for *Two Man*, \$1.26½/27 for *House*, \$1.35½/35½ and \$1.42/42½ for the *Blue* and *Painted Britannia*, \$1.42½ for *Fish and Dragon*, \$1.55/55½ for *Five Brothers*, and \$1.38½ and \$1.49½/49½ for *Blue and Red Three Students*.

6-lbs.—1,000 pieces *Two Man* at \$0.94½/95 per piece.

7-lbs.—950 pieces at \$1.22½ for *Blue Britannia*, and \$1.22½/23 for *Blue Three Students*.

9½-lbs.—a 10½-lbs.—5,800 pieces; at \$2.09½ for *Blue Dragon* (Nee-kee) damaged, \$2.22½/25½ for *Blue Vase*, mildewed, \$2.04/04½ and \$2.04½ for *Blue Tea Caddy* and D.D.D., \$1.70/70½ for *Blue Britannia*, \$1.82½/84 and \$1.81½/82 for *Red Britannia*, plain and H., \$2.14/14½ for *Painted Britannia*, \$1.82½/84 for *Red Three Students*, and \$2.10 for *Gold Three Students* (11lbs.)

12-lbs.—440 pieces at \$2.38½/39 for *Soldier*, and \$2.37/37½ for *Beaver*.

White Shirts—E-wo—200 pieces, at \$1.79½ for *Two Stag*, \$1.95 for O., \$2.20½ for A.I., and \$2.40½ for M.O., and (Yuen-fong) 2,650 pieces 72-reed at \$1.94½/95 and \$1.93½ for *Red Britannia*, dressed and undressed; and \$1.97½/98 and \$1.94/94½ for *Red Star*, dressed and undressed; and 3,300 pieces 64-reed, at \$1.47/47½ and \$1.39½/40 for *Blue Britannia*, dressed and undressed, and \$1.41½/42 and \$1.37½/37½ for *House*, dressed and undressed.

T. Cloths—5,290 pieces 7-lbs. at \$1.49½/52½ for *Four Phoenix*, sea damaged, \$0.95½/95½ for *Red Dragon*, \$1.10 for *Red Tea Caddy*, \$0.92½/93 and \$1.11½/12 for *Blue* and *Painted Britannia*, and \$0.95/95½ and \$1.28/28½ for *Blue* and *Red Three Students*.

1,700 pieces 8-lbs., at \$1.27½/28 for *Red Dragon*, \$1.32½/32½ for *Red Tea Caddy*, and \$1.54½/54½ for *Gold Three Students*.

Drills—1,530 pieces *American*, sea damaged, *Lion*, at \$2.45/46 per piece; and 1,350 *English*, at \$1.91½/92½ for *Stag*, \$2.22/22½ for *Britannia*, and \$2.32/32½ for *Fish and Dragon*.

Jeans—500 pieces *English*, at \$1.28/28½ for *Peacock*, and \$1.70½ for *Beaver*.

Sheetings—2,560 pieces *American*, sea damaged, at \$2.61½/62½ for *Lion*, and \$2.62½/64 for *Booth Cock*.

Turkey Reds—250 pieces *Mandarin* at \$1.27½/28½ for 3.6-lbs., and \$1.42/42½ for 4-lbs.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash* & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales. Pcs.
KIN-MING, 13th inst.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Pcs.
Camlets, C. P. H. p. p. c.	.....	8.91	.....	9.72/74	9.10	\$88.91	...	8.68	...	8.66/67	9.19/21	...	...
Sales, pcs.	.....	70	.....	20	60	20	...	20	...	30	30	...	250
" Ram p.p.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Eagle	9.07/09	8.31/35	8.99/9.02	9.52	9.01/02	...	...	8.27	...	8.33	9.00	9.27	...
Sales, pcs.	250	60	100	10	20	...	...	10	...	10	20	20	500
Long Ellis, C. P. H. p. p. c.	4.60/63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Lastings, C. P. H. Lion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	8.70	...	...	...	...	180
" Eleph.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Eagle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	6.22/24	...	...	...	...	100
S. Stripes, C. P. H. p. p. c.	0.46.3/46.4	.....	0.46.9/47	.....	.....	.....	...	0.41½	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	48	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	...	24	...	...	...	...	120
E-wo, Yesterday.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camlets, Horseman p.p	8.62/63	7.86	8.37/39	.....	8.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.72	...
Sales, pcs.	30	10	40	.....	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
" H.D.B. p. p. c.	9.21	8.92	9.08	9.01/03	8.98	...	...	...	...	...	9.08	9.27	100
Sales, pcs.	30	10	20	70	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	170
Long Ellis, H.D.B. p. p. c.	4.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Sea Stork	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Stp., H.D.B., p. yd.	0.46.8	0.45.9	0.48	.....	.....	.....	...	0.43.1	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	24	6	12	.....	.....	.....	...	6	...	...	...	...	48
Grey M. Cloths, 52in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
YUEN-FONG, To-day	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camlets, S.S.G. p. p. c.	9.10/9.20	9.07½	9.27½	9.27½	9.00/05	...	...	9.02½/05	...	8.95/9.02½	9.30	...	...
Sales, pcs.	280	120	160	20	40	...	...	20	...	40	20	...	700
" G.G. p. p. c.	9.25	9.20/22½	9.35	.....	9.12½/15	...	...	9.17½	...	9.20	3.32½	...	...
Sales, pcs.	120	60	70	.....	20	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	300
Long Ellis, G.G., p. p. c.	4.67/68	5.07	4.80	4.85	4.50	...	...	4.89	...	...	...	...	...
Sales, pcs.	100	20	20	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	200
Lastings, G.G., p. p. c.	.....	.....	8.25	.....	.....	...	...	8.20/25	...	...	8.60	...	...
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	...	...	140	...	...	40	...	200
S. Stripes, T.T.B., p. yd.	0.47½	0.46½/46	0.47½	0.46½	0.46	0.46	0.46½	0.44½	0.46½	0.46½	...	...	200
Sales, pcs.	184	24	60	12	3	3	9	9	3	3	...	...	232

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.*	QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.*
				Tls. m. c.					Tls. m. c.
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—					PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds				
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....nom	pc.	T.m.c.	T.m.c.		50/52 " " "		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	
7-lbs " " " "	"	1.15	1.30		Special " " "		2.70	3.40	0.07 per 30 yd.
Dewhurst's Eagle " " "	"	None					3.70		
8½ to 8½-lbs.....	"	1.28	1.67		TURKEY REDS—				
D. Eagle and XX " " "	"	1.60	1.66		24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom	pc.	0.85	1.50	
9 to 9½-lbs.....nom	"	1.62½	1.95		Best " " "	"	1.60	1.80	0.15 per pce.
9½ to 10-lbs. " " "	"	1.65	2.20		VELVETS—Black, 22-in.....nom				
Dewhurst's, Best " " "	"	2.16	2.45		VELVETEENS—Black, 18-in	yd.	0.15	0.18	0.18 per pce.
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in..	"	2.00	2.50	0.08 per pce.	26-in	"	0.010	0.13½	0.15 "
12-lbs American 36 in	"	2.30	2.72½		Blue DENIMS.....nom	"	0.16	0.17½	5 per cent. ad. val.
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—					DIMITIES—12-yd 37-in	pc.	0.03	0.04	0.06½ per pce.
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....	pc.	1.20	1.35		41-in	"	0.90	1.20	0.03½ "
60-reed " " "	"	1.25	1.40		MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in	"	1.00	1.34	0.70 per pcd.
64 " " " "	"	1.38	1.77		YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32.	"	0.50	0.72½	
64 " " Best and 66-reed	"	1.77	1.85		16/24, nom	"	65.00	75.00	
72 to 80-reed " " "	"	1.75	2.20		CAMLETS—English, SS.....	pc.	58.00	64.00	
Best " " "	"	2.25	3.20		GG	"	8.25	9.55	
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs	pc.	2.45	2.60		SSG	"	9.25½		
English, " 14 to 15-lbs, nom	"	1.55	1.95	0.10 "	HDB	"	9.16		
" " Good to Finest, nom	"	1.90	2.44		CPH	"	9.09		0.05
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs.....nom	"	1.60	2.10		Dutch, 33 to 24-in nom.	"	9.01		
JEANS, Dh., 30-yd 30-in 8½-lbs	pc.	1.50	1.65	0.07½ "	Do. 37-in	"	15.00	19.00	
English, " 8 to 8½-lbs	"	1.28	1.80		MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS	yd.	16.50	20.50	
American " " Beaver.....	"	1.75	1.97½		SPANISH STRIPES	"	0.65	1.10	
SHEETINGS—					HDB	"	0.35	0.55	
Am., 40-yd 36 to 38-in. 14-lbs.	pc.	2.50	2.95	0.08 "	TTB	"	0.43½	0.48	
Eng., " " 14 to 16-lbs.	"	1.70	2.65		HH	"	0.44½	0.47½	0.12
T. CLOTHS—					BTI	"	0.50	0.55	
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom	pc.	0.80	0.90	0.04 "	CPH	"	0.45½	0.48½	
7-lbs " " " "	"	0.85	0.90		LONG ELLS—				
6-lbs Mexican.....	"	none		0.08 "	Scarlet, 24-yd GG.....	pc.	4.67	4.68	
7-lbs " " " "	"	0.95	1.30		HH	"	5.05		
7-lbs Mexican Special chops	"	1.25	1.75		CPH	"	4.60	4.63	
8 to 8½-lbs.....	"	1.20	1.60	0.08 "	UU	"	4.70		
Better kinds and XX	"	1.72½	1.90		HDB	"	4.55		
HANDKERCHIEFS—					V	"	4.70	4.75	0.04½
Blue, 28 to 32-in.....	doz.	0.38	0.54	0.02½ pe doz.	Sundries	"	4.25	5.20	
Brown " " " "	nom	0.35	0.40		Assorted, HH	"	nom.		
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.	pc.	1.80	2.00	0.10 per pce.	CPH	"			
Dyed, nom	"	2.00	2.30	0.15 "	GG	"			
BROCADES—White, 40-yd	"	1.85	2.00	0.10 "	UU	"			
Dyed	"	2.25	2.45	0.15 "	LASTINGS, 30-yd	pc.	5.00	9.30	0.05
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	"	2.50	3.75	0.20 "	GRAPE LASTINGS, 30-yd nom	"	2.25	5.75	
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.....	"	1.90	2.26	0.15 "	GRAPE LUSTRES	"			
CHINTZ—Assorted	pc.	1.10	1.40		PLAIN LUSTRES, Black.....	"	2.75	3.40	0.20 per pcd.
Blue	"	0.90	1.15	0.07 per pce.	ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd	"	2.25	2.75	
Brown.....nom	"	1.10	1.20		Special Colors & Patterns	"	2.50	3.30	
Scarlet	"	1.25	1.40						

* Haikwan Sycee Tls. 100=Shanghai Currency Tls. 111.40.

METALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
		T.m.c.	T.m.c.			T.m.c.	T.m.c.
JAPAN COPPER—Tiles, bent	per picul	16.50	@ 17.50	SUGAR—			
" " " " " "	"	15.50	" 16.50	White, Swatow, No. 1	per picul	4.90	@ 5.30
QUICKSILVER—American	"	43.50	"	" " 2	"	4.20	" 4.70
TIN PLATES—Parson's.....	per box	4.30	" 4.40	" " 3	"	3.50	" 4.00
STEEL.....	per tub		"	White, Canton, No. 1	"	4.80	" 5.20
Bamboo	per picul	3.05	" 3.15	" " 2	"	4.10	" 4.60
TIN, Fong Hing	"	22.00	"	" " 3	"	3.40	" 3.90
Fok Chok	"	21.00	"	Brown, Swatow, Best.....	"	2.90	" 3.30
Chowkung, &c.	"	20.70	"	" " Common.....	"	2.60	" 2.80
FIG IRON	per ton	16.00	" 21.50	" Canton.....	"	2.90	" 3.20
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 21	nom. per picul	3.40	" 3.60	" Common.....	"	2.50	" 5.20
" " 14 & 25	"	3.60	" 3.80	PEPPER—Black	"	13.50	" 14.50
" " 18 & 25	"	3.80	" 4.00	" White	"	16.00	" 17.00
IRON—Nail Rod—				RATTANS—Common	"	3.00	" 3.60
Dawes' Best.....	per picul	2.15	" 2.20	Good to fine	"		"
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	"	2.05	" 2.15	Best	"	4.00	" 5.00
Solier.....	"	1.85	" 1.90	SAFAN WOOD—			
Belgian.....	"	1.70	" 2.00	3 pieces to the picul	per picul	1.80	" 2.60
Belgian—Bar.....	"	1.40	" 1.80	6 & 7 " " & inf.	"	2.30	" 2.60
LEAD—				SANDALWOOD, South Sea	"	2.90	" 3.20
LB.....	"	3.30	"	Timor	"	5.20	" 5.20
French.....	"	3.30	" 3.35	Malabar	"	11.50	" 17.00
German.....	"	3.30	"	WINDOW GLASS—			
				Good assortment	per box	2.50	" 2.60
				KEROSENE—Devoe's	per case	1.30	" 1.32½
				FLINT STONES	per picul	0.46	" 0.52
				COTTON—Shanghai, best.	"	12.00	" 12.80
				Compoek	"	11.80	" 12.60
				RICE—Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	2.70	" 2.90
				Chinkiang	"	2.20	" 2.50
				HIDES—Cow	per picul	12.70	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "AVA," cleared 10th May, for LONDON.—Silk—waste 212.71 piculs, old wadding 51.63 piculs, pongees, 15.10 piculs. Bristles 51.90 piculs. Hides 26.40 piculs. Strawbraid 55.42 piculs. Tobacco leaf 312.10 piculs. Wool—camel's 159.05 piculs. For LYONS.—Silk—wild 159.43 piculs. For MARSEILLES.—Silk—wild 115.95 piculs. Bristles 9.78 piculs. Hides 675.20 piculs. Nutgalls 305.25 piculs. Strawbraid 63.78 piculs. For GENOA.—Hides 99.50 piculs. For NAPLES.—Hides 195.67 piculs. For PALERMO.—Hides 121.62 piculs. For LEGHORNE.—Hides 23 piculs. For BARCELONA.—Hides 12.24 piculs.

Per Ship "NORTHERN EMPIRE," cleared 12th May, for NEW YORK.—Wool—camel's 441.05 piculs, sheep's 411.71 piculs. Strawbraid, 2,317.11 piculs. Straw hats 1,224,000.

Per Chang of 141 inches.

0.20 per pcd.

0.05

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 14th May, 1884, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 105 to 110, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.
Grey Shirtings †	8,160	2,650	9,390	470	4,630	16,580	3,300	22,070	...	1,300	750	...	...	8,800
T-Cloths	5,165	3,115	670	250	1,670	3,000	5,930	12,411	250	4,480	...	...	...	2,200
White Shirtings	550	125	1,120	300	390	8,918	750	18,946	...	390	...	...	...	1,320
Drills, English and Dutch	60	...	30	...	...	105	210	690	510	...	45	...	...	30
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	2,175	...	...	...	...	...	240
Jeans, English and Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150	100	...	...	...	...	80
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	40
Sheetings, English	...	40	150	290	150	1,660	300	600	...	...	...	...	...	80
" American	280	...	40	...	20	40	885	18,045	...	...	...	...	...	400
Dyed Shirtings	123	...	212	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	30	120	140	...	...	...	...	...	50
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Chintzes	60	...	60	...	...	120	260	1,368	...	410	...	...	...	200
Printed T-Cloths	...	...	100	...	...	2	50	854	...	...	...	...	...	...
Printed Twills	...	...	80	...	...	320	...	790	...	241	...	...	...	60
Turkey Red Shirtings	50	291	230	...	...	...	850	2,313	...	180	300	...	...	100
Velvets	...	...	...	...	...	100	24	...	...	120	...	...	...	30
Velveteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs	...	...	1,000	...	...	665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	300	200	1,167	...	200	...	...	...	200
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	138	156	78	585	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	24	...	48	12	18	24	304	180	...	42	...	...	...	12
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	...	6	...	...	111	...	110	...	...	60	...	...	36
Camlets	60	10	60	30	160	850	10	120	...	460	37	...	...	60
Long Ells	20	...	20	...	20	340	30	120	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lastings	...	...	20	40	50	1,310	30	460	20	...	...	...	...	...
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians	...	...	50	...	...	340	470	3,569	30	70	...	...	...	30
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
" Figured	...	...	60	...	60	220	180	520	60	...	...	...	...	100
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	130	...	26	...	71	293	...	891	...	336	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	647	...	1,491	67	2	596	907	450	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, DATED 1ST JAN., 1884.	
	As Above.	For Year From 1st Jan., 1884.	Against last year same term.	Since 15th inst.	For Year From 1st Jan., 1884.	Against last year same term.	† At date Estimated.	Against 16th May, 1883.
Grey Shirtings †	80,100	1,598,882	1,685,613	135,957	1,233,735	1,740,238	1,033,800	1,969,300
T-Cloths	39,541	633,289	729,041	95,832	661,373	799,074	791,700	614,200
White Shirtings	32,809	548,296	503,548	61,817	567,366	506,732	348,300	450,000
Drills, English and Dutch	1,680	64,689	64,701	5,700	38,696	27,056	105,600	328,300
" American	2,790	80,023	42,535	54,195	100,271	105,932	192,200	269,100
Jeans, English and Dutch	3,330	41,670	53,764	3,520	19,360	74,577	20,750	64,200
" American	840	17,110	4,870	...	17,320	7,240	30,400	4,400
Sheetings, English	3,270	88,754	83,579	10,271	89,257	39,500	71,100	74,000
" Am.	19,710	291,551	189,626	79,300	182,810	241,090	155,900	188,100
Dyed Shirtings	485	13,838	30,261	10,761	42,430	18,507	35,000	10,967
Bro. & Spot. S'ts., White	...	1,661	1,823	443	4,577	992	6,950	...
" Dyed	340	22,881	16,460	2,427	27,393	11,572	9,560	...
Damasks, Dyed	68	1,698	2,232	...	...	4,688	4,292	15,900
Chintzes	2,478	58,167	55,251	4,233	90,848	68,459	54,406	9,690
Printed T-Cloths	1,006	17,607	...	1,295	17,523	...	...	53,200
Printed Twills	1,491	44,522	45,447	3,136	75,385	...	...	...
Turkey Red Shirtings	4,284	112,447	104,536	9,150	84,379	46,437	69,200	56,800
Velvets	294	10,911	8,045	1,140	5,189	91,759	81,630	97,900
Velveteens	...	2,714	4,434	300	3,942	7,102	3,348	17,200
Handkerchiefs	1,865	75,867	75,362	18,318	116,927	79,992	2,444	5,500
Muslins	2,064	76,419	88,389	10,800	157,233	36,846	137,500	168,800
Dimities	...	902	2,410	...	...	1,991	88,600	4,200
Cotton Yarn	957	14,569	9,468	1,578	14,047	12,803	1,168	800
Spanish Stripes	564	13,676	12,282	1,266	11,974	15,556	8,800	8,500
Medium and Broad Cloths	323	6,883	7,392	542	3,379	13,840	12,600	19,900
Camlets	1,857	40,999	34,009	4,340	43,791	25,805	16,600	31,325
Long Ells	570	22,887	22,340	2,400	27,120	25,292	23,100	33,026
Lastings	1,930	35,418	30,976	3,950	25,172	35,562	26,300	44,100
" Crape	...	920	1,140	200	300	1,269	14,800	33,300
Cotton Lastings & Italians	4,559	109,338	60,480	11,560	125,560	42,005	1,860	2,400
Lustres, Plain	50	1,331	3,823	...	...	...	68,161	31,700
" Figured	1,200	33,089	34,817	2,689	995	1,749	264	376
" Crape	...	210	50	...	...	33,899	38,900	45,300
Lead in Pigs	1,747	85,525	50,347	...	23,076	66,030	290	1,250
Iron—Nail Rod	4,190	60,283	36,107	4,368	54,878	48,455	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Ancona, Glenavon, Djennah, Verona, Ghazee, Priam, and Strathmore.

Import Cargo declared Ava, Glaucus, Glenogle, Opack, Polyhymnia, San Pablo, and Nancy Pendleton, and additional ex Glenfalloch, Clyde, Stentor, Nepal, Agamemnon, and Glenfruin.

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

16TH MAY, 1884.

VESSLS LOADING FOR FOREIGN PORTS.—For London via Suez Canal, calling at Swatow—s.s. *Glauco*; for London via Suez Canal, calling at Foochow and Hongkong—s.s. *Cardiganshire*. For New York, &c., with mails, &c., M.B. Co.'s str. *Nagoya Maru*; for New York via Hongkong—s.s. *Oxfordshire*.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 0½d.; Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5s. 1½d.; First-class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2½d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d.; Private and Documentary, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2½d.; 6 months' sight, 5s. 2½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 6.40. Credits and Documentary, 4 months' 6.53; 6 months' sight, 6.56. On New York—Credit and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 78½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 27/27½; Private Bills, 3 days sight, 27½. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 306½; Calcutta, Rs. 306½. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, £196.60. Silver Bars, £111.18. Mexican Dollars, £73.40. Calcutta Dollars, £76.50. Copper Cash, 1,500.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The news of the settlement of peace between France and China had the effect of sending these shares up soon after the issue of our last report, but the tightness in the money market has since quietened them a little, and shares can now be had at the price quoted below. The business has been principally local at 122½, 123½, 124½, 125½ and 126½ premium, all at exchange 73. A few shares were sold to Hongkong at 126½, and offers from that port of 127½ failed to find sellers. The demand, however, from that port has now ceased.

Shanghai Tug Boat Association.—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for presentation at the annual meeting of the shareholders to be held on the 21st May, has been issued. The net earnings for the year ending 31st March, 1884, amount to £26,998.81. A dividend of £4 per share was paid yesterday. Business has been done at £90 cum dividend, but there are now buyers at the same rate ex dividend, we therefore quote at the latter rate.

Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.—Sales have been made at £190.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Business has been done at \$64 per share.

Birt's Wharf Co.—A few shares have changed hands at £48 cum dividend, at which price there are sellers.

Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.—Sales have been made at £65 and £60.

Selangor Tin Mining Co.—Several lots have changed hands at \$320.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.—Business has been done at £25 per share.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881.—Bonds changed hands yesterday at £518.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co	60,000	\$125	\$125	4,063,361.66	\$57,645.23	31 Dec. 83	* £2	1 Mar. 84	126% prem.
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£8,660.77	31 Mar. 83	3 %	24 July 83	£90
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	£100	£100	.....	£14,373.68	31 Mar. 83	† 3 %	23 Feb. 83	£75
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co. ...	60,000	£10	£10	.....	£3,570.07	31 Dec. 82	None.		20% disct.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	£2,596.03	31 Dec. 83	None.		£800
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£9,500.00	£198.03	31 Dec. 83	* 2 %	11 Jan. 84	245
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£965.44	31 Dec. 83	* 5 %	11 Jan. 84	125
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£49,000.00	£10,290.02	31 Dec. 82	* 6 %	15 Jan. 84	162
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£15,477.25	£14.34	31 Dec. 83	* 6 %	1 Mar. 84	146
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$600,000.00	\$107,411.65	30 Apr. 83	22 %	31 July 83	\$73
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	.....	.....	.....	£11.33	15 Jan. 84	£300
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	2,000	\$1,250	\$125	\$500,000.00	\$580,391.99	30 June 83	\$18.29	20 Oct. 83	\$550
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	£25	£25	£50,000.00	.....	.....	6 %	18 Jan. 84	£138
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$100,378.44	£3,907.18	31 Dec. 82	* 2 %	2 Jan. 84	\$190
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$55,000.00	.....	31 Dec. 82	† 10 %	1 Jan. 84	\$96
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$861,000.00	\$250,732.56	31 Dec. 82	† 40 %	11 Mar. 84	\$343
China Fire In. Co., Limited ..	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$516,978.00	\$129,978.34	31 Dec. 83	† 20 %	4 Mar. 84	\$64
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co. ...	2,867	£100	£100	£96,280.60	£927.08	.....	* 10½ %	16 Aug. 83	£300
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company ...	2,100	£50	£50	£3,449.46	.....	31 Oct. 83	* 5 %	5 Dec. 83	£48
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co. ...	1,750	£100	£100	.....	£2,530.21	31 Dec. 82	3 %	8 Aug. 83	£50
<i>Mining.</i>									
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	.....	.....	None.		\$320
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	3,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	None.		\$215
Stonewall (Colorado) Mining & Milling Co.	4,000	\$100	\$70	.....	.....	.....	None.		£120
Sheridan Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	None.		
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£2,881.78	.....	31 Dec. 83	* 4 %	14 Aug. 83	£180
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co. ...	1,000	£100	£100	£1,000.00	£848.57	31 Dec. 83	† 3 %	13 Feb. 84	£75
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	5,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	None.		£28 10s.
Do. do. new issue	1,000	£5 pm. & £5 call	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.		£20
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	£100	£100	.....	£8,525.98	31 May 83	None.		£25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co. ...	5,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	None.		£500
The Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	£2½		£47½ ex div.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104 nom,
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	£105 "
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures.	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	£ 20 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	£ 20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	5 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½ "
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	5 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£105½ "
Do. do. 1878	£ 1,949,500	£ 500	5 %	April and October.	£500 "
Do. do. 1881	£ 4,384,000	£ 500	5 %	December and June.	£513

* For half-year.

† For year.

‡ A deficit.

§ Reserve for equalization of dividends.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

NOTICE.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE HU-PAO

(THE CHINESE DAILY NEWSPAPER),
Published Seven days a week at the North-China Herald Office,
Having become so extensive, an exceptional opportunity is thus
offered to advertisers. All Advertisements sent in for the North-
China Daily News and North-China Herald, can be translated
into Chinese by paying a small fee, and published in the
"Hu-Pao" simultaneously with their appearance in the foreign
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2nd to 7th insertion (each insertion)..... 3 ,,
8th till further orders (each insertion)..... 2 ,,
Minimum Charge for one Advertisement is for 50 characters.
Twenty per cent. extra will be charged if advertisers desire
the use of large type; double rates for all advertisements which
appear upon the front page.
Special Arrangements made for Annual Contract Advertisements.

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FROM

ENGLISH INTO CHINESE

AND

VICE VERSA,

ON MODERATE TERMS,

AT THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE,
15, HANKOW ROAD.

PICKWOOD & Co.

Proprietors.

Shanghai, 7th Feb., 1884.

n tf

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND COREA.

COPIES of the above (English and
Chinese Texts), including Regula-
tions of Trade, and Import and Export
Tariff, are now ready, and can be obtained
at the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD OFFICE.

AND AT

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

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Chefoo—
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M. S. JERDEIN, Esq.
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WALTER BRENT, Esq.
Yokohama—
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PRICES.

English Text\$1.00.

Chinese Text\$0.50.

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Shanghai, 5th May, 1884.

"FOR the BLOOD is the LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND
RESTORER,

Has the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the
World.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all
impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and
Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and
permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste,
and warranted free from anything injurious
to the most delicate constitution of either sex,
the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a
trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM
ALL PARTS.

Sold in Bottles BY ALL CHEMISTS and
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LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 21

7th July, 1882.

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Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 22

7th July, 1882.

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS, 1878.



tf 26

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS
(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May	7 Iphigenia	Ger str	1059	Ahrens	Hongkong, &c.	May		
...	8 Kiangteen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	...	General	Siemssen and Co
...	8 Genkai Maru	Jap str	1084	Conner	Japan	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	8 Ingeborg	Br str	436	Meldrum	Nagasaki	...	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
...	9 Iunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	...	Coals	Drysdale, Ringer and Co
...	9 Ingo	Ger str	671	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	...	General	Butterfield and Swire
...	9 Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davis	Hankow	...	Coals	M. B. M. S. S. Co
...	9 Priam	Br str	1572	Butler	Liverpool, &c	...	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	9 Wha-on	Br str	262	Carozzi	Hankow	Mar 16	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	9 Lee-yuen	Chi str	734	Sims	Tientsin	May	do	J. Baessler & Co
...	9 Kamtschatka	Rus str	702	Ingman	Nagasaki	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	9 Kungpai	Chi str	602	Buchanan	Tientsin	...	do	Russell and Co
...	9 Ghazee	Br str	1764	Johnson	London, &c	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	9 Sikh	Br str	1510	Scotland	Amoy	...	do	Evans, Pugh and Co
						...	Ballast	Evans, Pugh and Co

The S. C. Herald and S. C. & C. Gazette.

ARRIVALS—Continued.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May 10	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	May 9	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 10	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Morse	Hankow	... 7	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 10	Djemnah	Fr str	2423	De Boisseuil Baron	Hongkong, &c.	... 6	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
... 10	Pautah	Chi str	869	Patterson	Tientsin	... 6	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 10	Posang	Br str	983	Irvine	H'kong v. Swatow	... 5	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 10	Wenchow	Br str	560	Smith	Tientsin	... 6	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 11	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	... 10	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 11	Fung-shun	Chi str	863	Tisdall	Tientsin	... 8	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 11	Ngaukin	Br str	1921	Perks	Hankow	... 8	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 11	W. C. de Vries	Br str	669	Smith	Hankow	... 8	do	G. McBain
... 11	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Waddilove	Tientsin	... 8	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 11	Poo-chi	Chi str	544	Lancaster	Tientsin	... 8	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 11	Taka	Br str	603	Howden	Foochow	... 9	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 12	Wuchang	Br str	793	Wyles	Tientsin	... 9	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 12	Taiwo	Br str	719	Friend	Hankow	... 9	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 12	Cardiganshire	Br str	1625	Courtney	Nagasaki	... 1	do	Adamson, Bell and Co
... 12	Verna	Br str	1862	Clement	Hongkong, &c	... 9	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
... 12	Kwang-lee	Br str	1507	Andrew	Hongkong	... 9	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 12	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Tientsin	... 9	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 12	Wingsang	Br str	1515	St. Croix	Swatow	... 8	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 12	Hae-nu	Chi str	869	Andrew	Tientsin	... 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 12	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	466	Black	Kuchinotzu	... 1	Coals	M. B. Kaishia
... 13	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	... 11	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Kiang-kwan	Chi str	1036	Perkins	Hankow	... 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Nagoya Maru	Jap str	1914	Walker	Japan	... 11	Mails, &c	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 13	Ningpo	Br str	761	Crawford	Hongkong	... 9	General	Siemssen and Co
... 14	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	... 13	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 14	Kowshing	Br str	1354	Webster	Tientsin	... 11	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 14	Oxfordshire	Br str	998	Jones	Hiozu	... 1	Ballast	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TON.	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
May 8	San Pablo	Am str	2113	Reeds	Japan	Original	C. & J. Trading Co
... 8	Gleneagles	Br str	1837	Gasson	Foochow	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 8	Hae-shun	Chi str	768	Petersen	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 8	Nanzing	Br str	807	Balbirnie	Nagasaki & Corea	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 8	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 8	Iphigenia	Ger str	1059	Anrens	Hankow	do	Siemssen and Co
... 9	Glenfruin	Br str	1935	Norman	Hankow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 9	Hae-ting	Chi str	646	Wells	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 9	Kiangyin	Chi str	2275	Knights	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 9	Polyhymnia	Ger str	1080	Böhme	Newchwang	do	Siemssen and Co
... 9	Waverley	Br str	404	Stout	Tientsin	do	Morris and Co
... 9	Yangtze	Br str	782	Schulz	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 9	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 9	Fly	Br g-b	464	John Pope			
... 10	Chibaya Maru	Jap bq	441	Murray	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaishia
... 10	Ingo	Ger str	671	Jesselsen	Nagasaki	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 10	Fushun	Br str	1509	Crood	H'kong & Canton	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 10	Pekin	Br str	1274	McQueen	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 10	Kung-pai	Chi str	602	Buchanan	T'nsin & N'chwang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 10	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 10	Ava	Fr str	2071	Bretel	Hongkong, &c.	Mails, &c.	Messageries Maritimes
... 11	Yangching	Chi str	661	Lincoln	Amoy & Swatow	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 11	Glenavon	Br str	1935	Donaldson	Hankow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 11	Will-o'-the-Wisp	Br str	166	Owston	Tientsin	Sundries	J. Baessler & Co
... 11	Wha-on	Br str	262	Carozzi	Hankow and Ports	do	J. Baessler & Co
... 11	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davis	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 11	Ghazee	Br str	1764	Johnson	Hankow	Ballast	Evans, Pugh & Co
... 11	Pautah	Chi str	869	Patterson	Tientsin	Tribute Rice	C. M. S. N. Co
... 11	Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Sims	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 12	Peking	Br str	954	Heusermann	H'kong & Canton	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
... 12	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 12	LaGalissonnière	Fr iron-c	4200	Fleurbaey	Chefoo		
... 12	Kamchatka	Russ str	702	Ingmann	Nagasaki	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 12	Kwa Hsing	Chi str	150	Andersen	Cruise		
... 13	Albany	Br str	1438	Porter	Hankow	do	Adamson, Bell and Co
... 13	Fung-shun	Chi str	863	Tisdall	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Kiang-foo	Chi str	1468	Morse	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Poochi	Chi str	544	Lancaster	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Waddilove	Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 13	W. C. de Vries	Br str	669	Smith	Hankow and Ports	do	G. McBain
... 13	Wenchow	Br str	560	Smith	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 13	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1368	Boswell	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 13	Palos	U. S. g-b	306	Gilliden	Ningpo	do	
... 13	Northern Empire	Br bq	950	Dinsmore	New York	do	C. & J. Trading Co
... 13	Queen of India	Br bq	389		Che-mul-pu	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 14	Patban	Br str	1762	Rowley	Hankow	do	Evans, Pugh and Co
... 14	Posang	Br str	983	Irvine	H'kong & Canton	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 14	Ngaukin	Br str	1921	Perks	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 14	Wingsang	Br str	1517	St. Croix	C'foo & N'chwang	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 14	Wuchang	Br str	793	Wyles	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 14	Taka	Br str	608	Howden	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 14	Lingeborg	Br str	439	Meldrum	Nagasaki	do	Drysdale, Ringer & Co
... 14	Hae-nu	Chi str	710	Andrew	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 14	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 14	Genkin Maru	Jap str	1084	Conner	N'anki, Hiozu, &c.	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 14	Tunsin	Br str	610	Goodfellow	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire

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